BEAVER ARGUS.

Wednesday, Dec. 9, 1863.

D. L. IMBRIE, Editor & Proprietor.

TERMS—One Dollar and Fifty Cents per annum, in advance; otherwise Two Dollars will be charged. No paper discontinued until all arrearages are settled.

☞ Letters and communications, by mail, shall have prompt attention.

## NEW-YORK TRIBUNE. 1863.

The New-York Tribune, first issued in 1841, in its twenty-second years, has obtained both a larger and a more widely diffused circulation than any other newspaper ever published in America. Though it has suffered, in common with other journals, from the volunteering and departure of tens of thousands of its patrons to serve in the War for the Union, its circulation on this 6th of December, 1862, is as follows:

| | |
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| Daily | 50,125 |
| Semi-Weekly | 17,250 |
| Weekly | 148,000 |
| Aggregate | 215,375 |

Pre-eminently a journal of News and of Literature, The Tribune has political convictions which are well characterized by the single word Republican. It is Republican in its hearty adhesion to the great truth that "God has made of one blood all nations of men"—Republican in its assertion of the equal and inalienable rights of all men to life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness"—Republican in its steadfast, earnest, defiant hostility to every scheme and effort of the Slave Power, from the Annexation of Texas to the great Rebellion, to grasp the empire of the New World and wield the resources of our country for its own aggrandizement—Republican in its antagonism to the despots of the Old World, who loudly hail in the perils and calamities suddenly thrust upon us by their American counterpart the overthrow and ruin of the Model Republic—Republican in its hope and trust, its faith and effort, that this atrocious Rebellion must result in the signal overthrow of its plotters, and the firm establishment of equal rights and equal laws through out the whole extent of our country, wherein Liberty and Union shall indeed be one and inseparable henceforth and forever.

The Tribune devotes attention in calmer times, and to some extent in these, to Education, Temperance, Agriculture, Inventions, and whatever else may minister to the spiritual and material progress and well being of mankind; but for the present its columns are mainly devoted to the invigoration and success of the War for the Union. Its special correspondents accompany every considerable army and report every important incident of that great struggle which we trust to result in the signal and conclusive triumph of the National arms and in the restoration of Peace and Thrift to our distracted, bleeding country. We believe that no otherwise can a fuller or more accurate view of the progress and character of this momentous conflict be obtained than through the regular perusal of our columns. And we earnestly solicit the co-operation of all friends of the National cause which we regard and uphold as that of Universal Humanity, to aid us in extending its circulation.

TERMS.

The enormous increase in the price of printing paper and other materials used in printing newspapers, compels us to increase the price of The Tribune. Our new terms are:

DAILY TRIBUNE.

| | |
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| Single Copy | 3 cents |
| Mail Subscriptions, one year (311 issues) | $8 |
| SEMI-WEEKLY TRIBUNE. | |
| One Copy, one year (104 issues) | $2 |
| Two Copies, one year | $3. |
| Five Copies, one year | $12. |
| Ten Copies one year | $22.50 |

An extra copy will be sent to clubs of twenty or over.

WEEKLY TRIBUNE.

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| One Copy, one year (52 issues) | $2 |
| Three Copies, one year | $5 |
| Five Copies, one year | $8 |
| Ten Copies, one year | $15 |

Any larger number, *addressed to names of subscribers*, $1.50 each. An extra copy will be sent to every club of ten.

Twenty Copies, *to one address*, one year, $25, and any larger number at same price. An extra copy will be sent to clubs of twenty. To clubs of thirty THE SEMI-WEEKLY TRIBUNE will be sent. To clubs of fifty THE DAILY TRIBUNE will be sent gratis.

Address THE TRIBUNE,
Tribune Buildings, New-York

When drafts can be procured it is much safer than to remit Bank Bills. The name of the Post Office and State should in all cases be plainly written.

Subscribers who send money by Express, must prepay the Express charges, else it will be deducted from the remittance.

The Tribune Almanac for 1863 will be ready about Christmas.

"Union Hotel,"

BEAVER, PENN'A.

ALEX. CLARK, Proprietor

In addition to the conveniences of a first class Hotel, the Proprietor has fitted up in his house, in a complete and satisfactory manner, an

OYSTER SALOON,

where the best quality of Oysters may be obtained during their season, in any desired style. Families can be furnished with Oysters, by the can or dozen. The table is furnished with all the luxuries the PITTSBURG MARKET can afford.

Thankful for the liberal patronage heretofore bestowed a continuance of the same is respectfully solicited. dec17

Pen-Knives, Scissors, Gum Hair Pins, Purses, Port Monaies, Needles, Tweezers, Pencil-sharpeners, Spool Cotton, Thread, Pins, &c., for sale at the Drug Store of dec2 B. C. CUMMINS.

# BEAVER ARGUS.

Vol. 39—No. 48. Beaver, Wednesday, December 9, 1863. Established 1818.

NOTICE TO

Advertisements inserted at ... cents per square—each subsequent insertion 25 cents. A liberal discount to yearly advertisers, and on long standing ads.

A space equal to twelve lines of this type measured as a square.

Special notices 25 per cent. above the regular rates.

Business cards, 75 cents per line.

Marriages and Deaths, Religious notices, and other Notices of a public character, free.

Editor Argus: My attention has been directed to a series of articles, recently appearing in the *Star*, attempting to prove that Slavery is a Heaven-born institution, ordained of God. It is notorious that the author of those articles occupies the sacred desk, a fact that makes his gross perversions of scripture passages painful to the christian. The accompanying lines fit him so well, and are so very appropriate that we can readily imagine the author had this Rev. gentleman in view when he penned them. I would commend the two last stanzas to his special notice. W.

### Lines to a Clergyman Who Says Slavery is Not a Sin.

BY GEORGE W. BUNGAY.

No sin to buy and sell and hold
The negro in his galling gyves,
And pocket the blood-crusted gold,
The price of human hearts and lives?
No sin to steal an African,
And rob him of each sacred right;
Wipe from his brow the stamp of man,
And blot the stars out of his night?

No sin to score his quivering back
With the red lash fresh dripping there,
Because his Maker made him black,
Thickened his lips and crisped his hair?
No sin to tear his frantic wife
From his outreaching arms of love:
What God has joined divorce for life,
Though heaven forbids it from above?

No sin to steel the clinging child
From the fond mother's dear embrace,
And leave her broken-hearted, wild,
And crazed, to curse her ebon race?
God gave the black a living soul,
A conscience and a heart to feel,
Wrote freedom on his spirit's scroll,
And sealed it with his holy seal.

Woe unto him who breaks that chart
Endorsed by God's unerring hand,
A curse shall smite his cruel heart,
His brow shall wear the slaver's brand,
No greater, grosser crime than this
Can man commit who steps aside;
Christ in the slave, with leprous kiss,
Is thus betrayed and crucified.

When hoary priest with honeyed tongue,
Long face and lubricated knees,
Bows low before this brazen wrong,
And prates like the old Pharisees,
We look to see the earth divide,
And falling fire from Heaven consume
The impious babbler in his pride,
And leave no mourners at his tomb.

How the Rebels Enforce Conscription.—A Mississippian communicates, among other facts, the following to the Memphis Bulletin. Each conscript band has a pack of negro hounds attached to it. The conscripters come up to a man's house, announce that the incumbent, young or old, shall go with them to head quarters. They take no denial. The headquarters are at Grenada. The conscripters announce to the head conscript officer that they have such a person, calling him by name, and before the luckless man can have an opportunity to say a word, they are ordered to take him to the "guard-house." There the unfortunate remains for two or three days, until a sufficient number are obtained, when they are all sent off to the conscript camp, where they are placed under such surveillance that escape is next to impossible. They are denied all opportunity now go and see their families, or even to take sufficient clothing. They are unceremoniously dragged off, and never permitted even to have an opportunity to show that they are unfairly dealt with. Some instances are recorded where persons have refused to go with the conscripters, and they were generally shot down on their premises.

Statistics of the Bombardment of Fort Sumter.—Since the bombardment of Sumter commenced (on the 17th of August) up to Thursday last, 15,583 shots had been fired at it, of which 12,302 struck. Of the garrison, 27 have been killed and wounded. The flag during the same time has been cut down 34 times. The average weight of shot being 200 pounds, the weight of iron was 3 116 000 pounds, or 115 439 pounds of iron to each man killed, 30 370 pounds of iron to each casuality. If the charges of powder averaged 15 pounds, we have 233 745 pound of powder used, or 8 057 pounds of powder to each man killed, and 2 434 pounds of powder to each casuality. Sumter, in ruins, laughs at her enemy, who still fears to pass her battered walls.—Charleston will have a valuable iron mine in the ruins of Sumter, and and even now, when iron is scarce and sells high, industry, at very little risk, might make a fortune.

☞ Gen. Butler has been engaged in enlisting and organizing blacks in Virginia, and has now gone to North Carolina for the purpose. It is said that all the prisoners now in the hands of the Federals will be sent for safe keeping within Butler's jurisdiction.

### TEACHERS' INSTITUTE.

Pursuant to a call of the County Superintendent, a Teachers' Institute was held in the Methodist Episcopal Church, in North Sewickly township, Nov. 26th and 27th, 1863; organized by choosing Mr. J. I. Reed President, Edward Coleman, Vice President, and —— Yahn, Secretary.

The Institute then proceeded to business, as follows: A very concise Constitution presented by Mr. E. R. Boots, was read and adopted, after which the President, in his elegant style delivered a most beautiful and instructive speech, setting forth the object of the Institute, the great work of teachers and the indispensable necessity of improvement on their part, which was followed by class-drills on the different branches taught in our common schools, being interspersed with discussions on the best methods of teaching the different branches; and also on questions having direct reference to the welfare of the schools, such as—How shall we succeed best in governing our schools? Should whispering be permitted in the school room? How can we best secure the co operation of parents? the latter being very interestingly discussed by Messrs. B. K. Piertol, Ab. Whisler and J. I. Reed. I have not purposed giving a detailed account of the proceedings of the Institute, but cannot refrain from noticing briefly the lecture delivered by Mr. Reed, on the opening of the evening session of the last day. Taking for his subject, "The System of Common Schools," he proceeded to speak at length, laying upon the obligations of the Directors in securing good teachers, compensating them well for their labors and aiding them generally in their work. Altogether, the Institute was a very enthusiastic one, and notwithstanding the house was immensely crowded during the evening sessions, perfect order reigned.

A committee having been appointed to draft resolutions, reported as follows:

*Resolved*, That, having met for the the purpose of advancing the cause of education in our Common Schools, increasing our energies in the work of teaching and benefitting ourselves as teachers, we heartily return our thanks to the citizens for their hospitality and co-operation while with them.

*Resolved*, That we, as teachers, put forth our whole energies in the great work before us, and kindly ask the co operation of all interested in its advancement.

*Resolved*, That we heartily thank Mr. J. I. Reed for his visit and labors while with us, feeling that we have received from him such instruction as may better enable us to discharge our duties.

*Resolved*, That we, after considering and experiencing the laborious duties of the teacher, have come to the candid conclusion that Twenty Dollars compensation per month does not remunerate us for our labors.

*Resolved*, That we deeply deplore the bleeding condition of our country and heartily concur with the President in every constitutional means put forth by him for subduing the wicked rebellion now, threatening the very existence of our nationality.

*Resolved*, That we extend our sympathies to our brothers who have gone to fight the battles of our country.

*Resolved*, That our thanks are due to the Trustees for the use of the M. E. Church during the sessions of the Institute.

*Resolved*, That we, as teachers, take and read the "Pennsylvania School Journal."

*Resolved*, That the proceedings of this Institute be offered for publication in the county papers.

Resolutions received and adopted. On motion, adjourned.

(Signed by the officers.)

☞ Mr Noyes, in his book of "Sketches of the War," tells the best story we have seen, of the way Yankee coolness puts down female insolence in rebeldom. A splendidly besilked and befeathered female of the Jeff. Davis flock, in passing one of our soldiers, gave the skirt of her dress the usual flirt to show her contempt of the tribe, and the soldier replied by the following bit of torture: "Why, marm, how dirty your stockings are! Just look at 'em." Down went female pride, at the same instant, with a hearty laugh from his comrades winged the sarcastic shaft and it went home.

### The Richmond Hostiles.—Statement of a Released Prisoner.—Horrible Atrocity of the Rebels.—Three Months in Richmond.

Annapolis, Md., Nov. 26, '63.

*Messrs. Editors Baltimore American:*

Sirs:—The following statement of my treatment and that of my fellow prisoners, while confined in the Richmond Hostile prison, is at your service, if you deem it worthy a place in your columns. I have been induced to write it at the request of many friends, who, like myself, are anxious to learn the fate of their comrades, and the world at large, in regard to the present condition of the prisoners in the South.

In spite of the trifling falsehoods and sickly excuses of the Richmond press, they have themselves and their government for many years. They charge them with lying and misrepresenting their miserable condition to their Government, while in almost the same breath they plead necessity for the outrageous treatment of our men in consideration, with other good evidence of information, inclines me to credit the latter plea to a great extent. The guards on duty at our prison had only small rations of beef and corn bread twice a day. A rebel guard also told me that it was almost impossible to get beef, that there were neither cattle nor hogs to be had, and that milch cows had been pressed for beef by the government.

The Richmond papers have appealed time and again to the patriotism of the farmers to bring in their grain and save the city from famine and its dire results. Every resort and invention has been exhausted. The people have no confidence in the money, and even hid their commodities from impressment. The city has been on the eve of open riot three times within the last six weeks. The last time hostilities began and several soldiers and citizens were wounded and killed, and there were great fears of a general uprising. On the night of this occasion the guards were doubled at the prison, lights extinguished, and all prisoners ordered from the windows. The [illegible] and [illegible] at any price, when the people rose up and threatened to [illegible] the Yankees every means had to be used to reconcile the mob. They were told that the Yankees would be speedily released, and that bread should be furnished at low rates. Since then bread has risen twenty five cents on the loaf, but King Jeff., Pharoah like, has hardened his promise to his people and will not let the Yankees go. The *Enquirer* of a late date complains bitterly of this *foreign population*, and says it seems that even in times of war we are to be subjected to Yankee monopoly," and intimates to their *gallant soldiers* that the *people don't want them to take any more prisoners.*

This last hint is significant, and should be understood by *our* gallant soldiers.

Several thousand of our men were being sent away from Richmond as I left, while a large percentage of the remainder will I fear sacrifice their bones to the founding of a Yankee Golgotha at the shrine of the Rebel Moloch.

Our blankets, overcoats, knapsacks, and many other articles were taken from us by the sneaking, thieving, cowardly home guard of Atlanta, Georgia.

After arriving at the Rebel Mecca, one thousand were put into a factory, so crowded that we could hardly lie down, and the atmosphere oppressive almost beyond endurance. One man was taken out dead next morning, and many others sadly ailing. In a few days we changed to the building of Messrs. Royster & Brother, and afterwards to the house known as "Scott's Exchange Prison," but the change was like the change of kings which Jupiter gave the frogs—from bad to worse. Here we dragged out some of the most miserable days and nights that ever cursed human existence. The rations were at first half a loaf of bread and slight ration of beef (mostly without salt) once a day; no soup. Soon beef got scarce, and we got in lieu half a pint of rice and two large spoonsful of horse peas. Next, wheat became scarce, and we got what they called a pound of corn bread, but I think they used to weigh by short Troy weight. This bread, sorry hungry diet, made of corn meal and water one day beforehand, was sour and hard, and gave nearly all the prisoners the diarrhœa; this was given us very irregularly, and we found it to be just enought to sustain life and no more. But we were doomed to be further persecuted.—Some of the tobacco fixtures were removed or misplaced, when our corn meal was cut off for one day. It seemed as thought we should famish. I heard men say they would give all their worldly possession for one loaf of bread. A dog, belonging in an adjoining stable, strayed in at night, was killed and cooked over the gas light and eaten. The Rebel Surgeon would not believe the story until he was shown the animal's skin, when he shook his head and said it was hard. My head grew dizzy, my tongue coated, and I felt very faint, as if just recovered from a fit of severe sickness.

The floors were washed once a week, sometimes late in the day, when we would be obliged to lay down and pass a chilly November night coatless, blanketless, pillowless, sleepless and hungry, on the damp, cold floor. This will send many a good soldier to his long account and a premature grave.

The basement story of our prison contained two hundred and eighty men, and had an old rotten floor of slabs partly torn up, and when the water was thrown among this dirt and decayed wood, it left a sickning and disgusting stench. The room was dark as a dungeon, and the haggard beings seemed, as they moved about, more like spectral forms than natural beings. The sink was on the same floor in one end of the building. We could get no fresh air or sunlight only down the narrow alleys between the buildings. We had not even light enough to kill teh vermin which were literally eating us up.

They could be seen crawling on the floor and outside of men's clothes. I have gone to the window and killed and counted thirty-one body lice at a single searching of my blouse. As I write, there is a young man lying near me who was sick in hospital, whose skin is, in many places, a solid scab. The Old Jersey prisonship, with all its horrors, could hardly surpass, in filthiness and human degredation, this damp dungeon. Some have no hats or caps, nor trousers enough to hide their nakedness; others have old socks, pieces of blouses, or a shred of blanket tied on their shoeless feet.

The average number of deaths in the prisons and on Belle Island is about thirty five per day, and of course on the increase. A greater portion of the prisoners are Western men, and when captured were hearty and robust in health.

To the frequent inquiry, what is the exchange news, or do you think we will get away soon? the rebel officers generally give a discouraging reply, no doubt to cause the men to become disaffected or to censure their Government, or perhaps to induce them to take the *oath*; but the men generally bear their fate with the heroic spirit of Spartans, and say the black flag on the battle-field of Chicamauga, where they were captured, would have been [illegible] enemies.

It was with feelings of pride, as well as regret and sorrow, that I beheld the emaciated and haggard faces and tearful eyes of those once hardy veterans, whom I have known in more glorious days—days of Shiloh, Perryville and Murfreesboro—as they gathered around me to give their family addresses, that I might notify their friends that they were well and would soon be home.

Alas! poor fellows, I fear many of them will never reach their earthly home. No exchange—no parole—hope seems a delusion at present.

Some things I have noticed may at first appear exaggerated, or the [illegible] told work of hatred to my persecutors, but there are those in this hospital, besides hundreds of fellow-soldiers who were in the same prison, that will bear witness to the truth, yea, more than what I have told.

We have no record in the history of civilized nations of a body of prisoners being treated as barbariously as the Federals now in the Bastiles at Richmond, and whether from necessity or gross inhumanity, it is equally disgraceful to a people who lay claim to religious civilization or pretend a nationality. Bankruptcy, corruption and starvation are the powerful allies of the Yankee bayonets, and a single mishap at this time will explode their baseless fabric of finance, and with it goes the hopes of the negro dynasty.

C. W. EVERS.
2d Ky. Infantry, U. S Hospl, Sect'n 5.

"I Was a Captive Once."—A weather beaten man stopped one day in the street of a city, before the door of a shop where beautiful birds were kept for sale. He watched them for a time, as they beat their breasts against the wires of their cages, and uttered the plaintive, pining notes of the captive, and a tear-drop gathered in his eye. He asked the keeper the price of one, and paid it down in foreign coin. Then, stepping to the door, he opened the cage and bid it fly away, watching with eager gaze and glad heart its joyous upward flight. He asked the price of another and still another, until he had set at liberty every one. A crowd had gathered around him, and in answer to their remonstrances and queries he replied: "I was a captive once. I know the sweets of liberty."

☞ Prentice say girls will differ.—One of them lately broke her neck in trying to escape being kissed, and a great many of them trying are to break their necks to get kissed.

☞ Death has consigned many a man to fame, when a longer life would have consigned him to infamy.

☞ Woodward has been engaged by Artemus Ward to travel with his show and sing the pathetic ballad, "Oh! I'm a used up man."

☞ Better is the poor that walketh in his integrity, than he that is perverse in his lips, and is a fool.

### Alexander H Stephens on Southern Grievances.

The following speech of Mr. Stephens, the present Vice President of the rebel confederacy, was delivered in the Georgia State Convention in January, 1861. It will be remembered that Mr. Stephens, just before that time, made a Union speech to the people. The language of this address to the Convention is even stronger than that of his more famous speech. It is a crushing reply to those Northern sympathisers with the rebels, who are constantly proclaiming that "the South" was injured, and came short of their rights in the Union, Mr. Stephens said:

"This step (of secession), once taken, can never be recalled; and all the baleful and withering consequences that must follow will rest on the Convention for all coming time.—When we and our posterity shall see our lovely South desolated by the demon of war, which this act of ours will inevitably invite and call forth; when our green fields of waving harvest shall be trodden down by the murderous soldiery and fiery ear of war sweeping over our land; our temples of justice laid in ashes; all the horrors and desolations of war upon us; *who but this Convention will be responsible for it?* and who but him who shall have given his vote for this unwise and ill timed measure. I honestly think and believe, shall be held to strict account for the suicidal act by the present generation, and probably cursed and execrated by posterity for all coming time, for the wide and desolating ruin that will inevitably follow this act you now propose to perpetrate?

THE NORTH BLAMELESS.

"Pause, I entreat you, and consider for a moment what reasons you can give that will even satisfy yourselves in calmer moments—what reason can you give to your fellow sufferers in the calamity that it will bring upon us. What reason can you give to the nations of the earth to justify it?—They will be the calm and deliberate judges in the case, and what cause or one overt act can you name or point to on which to rest the plea of justification? *What right has the North assailed?* What interest of the South has been invaded? What justice has been denied? and what claim, founded in justice and right, has been withheld? Can either of you to day name one governmental act as wrong, deliberately and purposely done by the Government of Washington, of which the South has a right to complain? I challenge the answer.—While on the other hand, let me show the facts (and believe me, gentlemen, I am not here the advocate of the North; but I am here the friend, the firm friend and lover of the South and her institutions, and for this reason I speak thus plainly and faithfully for yours, mine and every other man's interest, the words of truth and soberness) of which I wish you to judge, and I will only state facts which are clear and undeniable, and which now stand as records authentic in the history of our country.

"When we of the South demanded the slave trade or the importation of Africans for the cultivation of our lands, did they not yield the right for twenty years? When we asked a three fifths representation in Congress for our slaves, was it not granted? When we asked and demanded the return of any fugitive from justice, or the recovery of those persons owing labor or allegiance, was it not incorporated in the Constitution, and again ratified and strengthened by the fugitive slave law of 1850? But do you reply that in many instances they have violated the compact, and have not been faithful to their engagements? As individual and local communities they may have done so but not by the sanctions of Government, for that has always been true to Southern interests.

"Again gentlemen, look at another fact: when we have asked that more territory should be added, that we might spread the institution of slavery have they not yielded to our demands in giving us Louisana, Florida, and Texas, out which four States have been carved, and ample territory for four more to be added in due time, if you, by this unwise impolitic act, do not destroy this hope, and, perhaps, by it lose all, and have your last slave wrenched from you by stern military rule, as South America and Mexico were; or by the vindictive decree of a universal emancipation, which may reasonably be expected to follow?

WHAT THE SOUTH HAD IN THE UNION.

"But, again, gentlemen, what have we to gain by the proposed change of our relation to the General Government? We have always had the control; and can yet, if we remain in it, and are as united as we have been—We have had a majority *of the Presidents* chosen from the South, as well as the control and management of most of those chosen from the North. We have had sixty years of Southern Presidents to their twenty-four, thus controlling the executive department. So of the *Judges of the Supreme Court* we have had eighteen from the South, and but eleven from the North; although nearly four-fifths of the judicial business has arisen [illegible] States, yet a majority of [illegible] has always been from the [illegible] This we have required, as a part against any interpretation [illegible] Constitution unfavorable to [illegible] like manner, we have been [illegible] watchful to guard our interests [illegible] legislative branch of Government. In choosing the presiding presidents (*pro tem*) of the Senate, we have had twenty-four to their eleven. Speakers of the House, we have had [illegible] three and they twelve. While [illegible] majority of the Representative [illegible] their greater population, have [illegible] been from the North, yet we have generally, secured the Speaker because he, to a greater extent, shapes and controls the legislation of the country.

"Nor have we had less control in every other department of the Government. Attorney Generals have had 14 while the North has had but five. Foreign ministers we have had eighty-six, and they but fifty-four. While three fourths of the business which demands diplomatic agents abroad is clearly from the free States, from their greater commercial interests, yet we have had the principal embassies, so as to secure the world markets for cotton, tobacco, and sugar, on the best possible terms. We have had a vast majority of the higher offices of both army and navy, while a larger proportion of the soldiers and sailors were drawn from the North. Equally so of clerks, auditors, and comptrollers filling the executive department, the records show for the last fifty years that of three thousand thus employed we have had more than two-thirds of the same, while we have but one-third of the white population of the Republic.

"Again look at another item, and one be assured, in which we have a great and vital interest; it is that of revenue, or means of supporting Government. From official documents we learn that *a fraction over three-fourths of the revenue collected for the support of Government has uniformly been raised from the North.*

"Pause now while you can, gentlemen, and contemplate carefully and candidly these important items. Leaving out of view, for the present, the countless millions of dollars you must expend in a war with the North; the tens of thousands of your sons and brothers slain in battle, and offered up as sacrifices upon the altar of your ambition—and for what? we ask again. Is it for the overthrow of the American Government established by our common ancestry, cemented and built up by their sweat and blood, and founded on the broad principle of right, justice, and humanity?—And as such, I must declare here, as I have often done before, and which has been repeated by the greatest *and wisest of statesmen and patriots in this and other lands, that it is the best and freest Government—the most equal in its rights, the most just in its laws, the most enlight in its measures, and the most inspiring in its principles to elevate the race of man that the sun of he ven ever shone upon.* Now for you to attempt to overthrow such a Government as this under which we have lived for more than three quarters of a century—in which we have gained our wealth, our standing as a nation, our domestic safety while the dangers of peril are around us, with peace and tranquility, accompanied with unbounded prosperity and rights unassailed—is the height of *madness, folly and wickedness* to which I can neither lend my sanction nor my vote."

A Good Word for Mr. Lincoln.—It is some amends for the ridicule which has been so unsparingly heaped by certain foreign presses upon Mr. Lincoln, that the London *Spectator*, one of the most respectable journals in Europe, finds occasion for the following words about him:

"Mr. Lincoln has been tested as few governors have ever been tested, and though he may not always have risen fully to the level of a great emergency, he has seldom failed to display a noble impartiality, a great firmness of purpose, and a sagacious, if sometimes that utilitarian, judgment * * * We believe a juster man never held the reins of government."

A Gold Watch for President Lincoln.—Mr. Hoes, of Chicago, offered a prize of a $50 gold watch to the largest contributor to the great Sanitary Fair. It turns out that President Lincoln was the largest contributor, his Proclamation having brought $3,000 for the benefit of the Fair.—Accordingly, Mr. Hoes decides that the prize belongs to the President, and he sent on the watch last Saturday—but not a $50 watch, but a magnificent one worth $150, with this inscription upon it: "Presented to Abraham Lincoln as a memorial from the Northwestern Sanitary Fair, in consideration of his being the largest contributor to that enterprise."

☞ "Is them old fellows alive now?" said an urchin to his teacher. "What old persons do you mean, my dear?" "Why, Paul, and Luke, and Deuteronomy, and them."

☞ It is supposed that Gov. Curtin is a descendent of St. Patrick, because of the effective manner in which he scattered the snakes at the recent election.

BEAVER ARGUS.

Wednesday, Dec. 9, 1863.

D. L. IMBRIE, Editor & Proprietor.

For President in 1864,

# ABRAHAM LINCOLN,

OF ILLINOIS.

☞ We have recently received several communications, from different sources, unaccompanied by the names of the authors. Our rule is not to publish communications unless the name of the author is given.

## The Beaver County Poor House

In company with a friend, we visited the Beaver County Poor House last week, and were indeed gratified with our visit and with the management of the House. We were kindly received by the Steward, Wm. Shroads, Esq., and his excellent lady, and shown through the various departments.—Although we had formed some idea of the condition of the inmates, and the manner of their treatment, yet we found, upon examination, that we had no previous adequate conception of the charge and responsibility devolving upon the Steward. There are now forty inmates, and of that number all are more or less helpless, more than one half entirely so. Six are totally blind, nine entire criples, ten insane or idiotic, one deaf, dumb and blind, and remainder helpless. Those of our readers who have never visited the Poor House can have but a partial conception of the care, labor and responsibility resting upon the manager. The manner in which the paupers are cared for, is a credit to the Steward, the Directors, and to the County. The paupers are all comfortably clothed—their clothes, beds and rooms, all clean and tidy—their tables well furnished and everything bearing the marks of comfort and good feeling, that is gratifying to see. We could not help expressing our surprise that, among so many, everything should be kept so scrupulously clean. The Steward is well adapted to the place, and his lady could have no superior. They are both attentive and watchful and yet they blend, in their intercourse with the inmates, so much consideration and kindness that we did not wonder to see them beloved by all. We were told by the paupers, over and over again, that Mr Shroads was the best man and Mrs. Shroads the best woman in the world—they were so kind. While that state of feeling exists, everything must pass off pleasantly. They do not attend to the inmates exclusively, but are equally attentive to the interests of the county—avoiding expense, managing it economically, and laboring to improve the building and farm. We are glad they were selected to fill that responsible position, and hope the Directors will see to it that they are paid for their labor and retained in the place. After partaking of a splendid meal, we took our leave, well pleased with all we saw, and both agreeing that the Steward, in addition to being an industrious, kind hearted christian man, was a perfect gentleman, and his lady one of the excellent of the earth.

☞ We would call the attention of our readers to a very interesting, perspicuous and compendious account of the invasion of Maryland and Pennsylvania, and the Great Battle of Gettysburg, written by the Rev. Dr. Jacobs, Professor of Mathematics in Pennsylvania College. This is undoubtedly the greatest conflict that has taken place since the commencement of the war, and is pre eminently distinguished for the obstinacy evinced by the contending forces. Every one who is desirous of familiarizing his mind with the facts and circumstances incident to this sanguinary conflict, would do well to call at the Book Store of the Rev. J. K. Miller, in this place, and procure a copy of this valuable production. It forms an important chapter in the history of this great Commonwealth, and is eminently deserving the perusal and consideration of all who rejoice at the triumph of our army or mindful of the past, recur with feelings of sorrow to the City of the Dead. Prof. Jacobs was an eye witness to this bloody drama, and being a man of acute observation and excellent judgment, has executed the duties of a faithful chronicler in a pleasing and unexceptionable manner. Having gone over a very considerable portion of the battle-field, we can attest the entire accuracy of the narrative, and cordially commend it to the perusal of one and all.

DROWNED.—Mr. Armstrong Jelly, of Brighton township, and an old citizen of this county, accidentally fell into one of the locks at New Brighton, on Monday night last, and was drowned. We have not learned the full particulars.

## The Great Struggle.

In looking back over the stormy period through which the Nation has passed since the outbreak of the Great Rebellion, one can not help noticing the uniformity with which the loyal States have marched forward to conquest. Notwithstanding numerous disasters, and many defeats, the cause of the Union has scarcely, for a single moment, wavered.

We have gone forward steadily, step by step, overrunning the territory of rebellion, and winning back disloyal States at every point, till at last there remains but little territory, comparatively, to overcome. Throughout this great struggle one can not help also noticing the progressive development of the resources of the nation.

When the first call for 75,000 men was issued, many wondered where they would be got, and not a few were troubled in mind how the necessary funds were to be raised to support such an army. But with each new exigency, there arose new developments, and now we behold the Government carrying, with perfect ease, a load which would have dismayed the most sanguine at the outset of the contest.

The moral effect of this extraordinary exhibition of resources upon the nations of Europe, can hardly be imagined. Taxed to their utmost capacity, already they behold this country at one bound outstripping their mightiest efforts, and after having strained every nerve, they find that these Northern States have, with almost no effort at all, done more than they have accomplished.

The jealousy of England and France, excited by our rapid success, has lately given way to a feeling of apprehension as they behold the young giant of the Western World descending into the arena of combat. We shall not soon again hear of intervention. That business is "played out." Neither shall we hear much more of sympathy for the rebels in England. That too, is fast playing out. Englishmen are not quite fools. They have one peculiarly happy faculty, developed in a very high degree—that of perceiving "which side of the bread is buttered." So with the French. Our success has opened their eyes of Johnny Crapeau, and we shall find him to be excessively polite, and obliging in the future. For the rest, we have only to follow up our successes for a short time, when we shall be a free happy and peaceful nation, more indissolubly bound together than ever before.

## Woodward's Incalculable Blessing.

Judge Woodward, of the Supreme Court, and soon to be its Chief Justice, and lately the copperhead candidate for Governor, discovered, in his superior wisdom that "Slavery is an incalculable blessing." Truly, he is a worthy disciple of Calhoun. It has been asserted, many years ago, that Slavery was a bitter draught, and that assertion has received the endorsement of great and good men of all lands. But the world has grown wiser than the men who lived a long time ago, as well as Woodward.

What have been the blessings and benefits the nation has derived from this cause, so much loved by Woodward? Let us see. It has produced discord among the people of the Union; it has caused the Southern and Northern sections to regard each other as enemies; it has introduced a foreign policy in our government which arrayed all the powers of Europe against us; it has caused the bloodiest and most unholy civil war ever known in the world; it has desolated more land in time of peace than we ever conquered in war; it has grown powerful and thriven at the expense of every interest in the Republic; and, finally, has destroyed obedience to wise laws and sown the seed of discord and hatred among the members of the same great National family.

It is true we might be pointed to the blessing brought us in the acquisition of Texas, at the cost of a war with Mexico. It brought us Florida, with its alligators and frogs, at the expense of a most disastrous Indian war, and they have been taken out again, by this great blessing of Woodward, after they have sucked from the National Treasury countless millions.—Slavery, too, brought us Louisiana and Arkansas and Missouri, and took them out again, after they had grown powerful and prosperous at the public expense. These are only a few of the incalculable blessings spoken of by Judge Woodward. Perhaps he can get Judge Thompson, his copperhead friend on the bench, to write an opinion upon the subject, as we understand he is a great friend of the negro.

APPOINTMENT.—We learn that Col M. S. Quay, of this borough, has been appointed Chief of Transportation and Telegraph of the Pennsylvania Militia, vice Major O. W. Sees, deceased.

## Our National Finances.

It is now probable that none of the great events of this historic age will make deeper or more permanent marks than those that relate to our National Finances. That which is now so only possible, but even easy in actual practice, would have been scouted and treated with contempt, as impossible when this war began. No man ever dared to predict or to ask for half that has been realized, and it is therefore not a test of the sagacity of any set of men, or a triumph of those who advocated another. The case is deeper and more impressive than any such condition of affairs could have developed, and it is some of these remarkable points, to which we will call a moments attention.

In the first place, the nation has been few from financial dependence on any and all other nations, a fact of itself unparalled in the history of the world. This release has been effected also, when the requirements of the country exceeded all former precedent, when the demand for money was greater than the proudest and most powerful State of Europe ever knew, and when the demand was clearly shown to be one that must be protracted over some years of stubborn and sometimes doubtful conflict. Suppose it had been stated in the beginning of 1861, that the loyal States of the Union would require a thousand millions of dollars within the next two or three years to prosecute a war against the whole South in the hands of traitors, what financier of Europe would have hesitated to say that to place such loans as would have been needed, at par, would be impossible, who indeed would have assented to the possibility of negotiating such loans at all. Yet the day of trial and of peremptory demand for all this came, and under circumstances far less favorable than might have been anticipated as to the trial of an alternative between European and American resources. No sane man but knew that any such as we might want would be impossible in Europe except on very low terms or rates.—The foreign journals and capitalists said this before we asked for money. They made haste, early to put us under a ban. But by a great order of Providence, as we must deem it, the financial connection of the United States and Europe was severed at that critical hour.

We did not ask a dollar in the world's markets; we did not need a dollar and do not yet need one. The structure of our National credit has risen like a great temple on its own foundation as the war progressed, and at this hour it is comparatively greater than that of any other nation on the globe. Its adequacy to our emergencies, great as they have been, and great as they now are, has never been seriously wanting and it is now most undoubted and complete.

This important subject will be continued in our next issue.

☞ We would call especial attention to the proceedings of the Mass Convention, held at this place on Saturday last, to devise means to raise our quota without a draft. It was the largest meeting of the kind ever held in our county, and evidenced the deep feeling of the people on the subject—some fifteen districts were represented by delegates, and the rest of the districts by the people en masse. The people were almost unanimous in recommending the Commissioners to offer a large bounty, and we trust that their action to be will be immediately responded the Commissioners. The Provost Marshal assures us that the men can be raised. Lawrence county offers a large bounty and if we do not offer one at once our aliens and men under age who want to volunteer will go there.

We will say, however, that the Commissioners are the guardians of the interests of the county, and whatever course they may adopt, whether *pro* or *con* will receive our endorsement, and would advise that they consider well before being carried away by popular breeze.

## NOTICE.

PROVOST MARSHAL'S OFFICE,
24TH DISTRICT, PENN'A.
New Brighton, Dec 2, '63.

Any persons claiming exemption from the next draft on the ground of alieniage non-residence, unsuitableness of age, and manifest permanent physical disability, may appear before the Board of Enrollment on or before the 20th inst., and if he can show to the satisfaction of the Board that he is not liable, his name will be drafted from the rolls.

No cases, other than those specified will be heard.

SAD ACCIDENT.—On last Monday a little boy, son of Jackson Irvin, of Rochester tp., fell on a pitchfork in such a way that one of the prongs pierced his heart, causing instant death. He was a very sprightly and intelligent boy for his years, and his early death is much lamented.—*Star, 4th inst.*

☞ We charge in the last issue of the *Star*, another lamentable and senseless production, attempting to establish the truth of a proposition in itself untenable, viz: "Slaveholding, in itself, a Crime, Before God!" The writer of the article alluded to seems to have lost sight of the character of the Saviour of Humanity in his admiration and imitation of Judas Iscariot, his betrayer; for certainly no man of sense, no man of liberal education, no one who entertained a just conception of the attributes of that God "who rules the hosts of Heaven and the inhabitants of the earth," would attempt to argue a thing so deleteriously absurd and ridiculous. That God would sanction or approve of a system based upon the grossest injustice, is an idea both novel and extraordinary, and must necessarily have originated in the brain of this modern Teague O'Regan, the Irish bog-trotter and ragamuffin, who appears to have renounced Christ and his teachings, instead of the world, the flesh, and the devil, thereby rendering himself a double alien—*an alien to the country*, and an alien from the commonwealth of Israel. And, in conclusion, we will now say to this poor, miserable, ignorant and conceited Teague, go on prostituting and moulding the religion which you disgrace, to your treasonable, infamous and impious purposes; go on villifying and scandalizing the character of Him whom you profess to imitate, and to follow; go on ignoring the attributes of that God of whom you are without conception; go on with your unintelligible jargon, and when you get through,

"Go haunt the tombs, and single out the place
Where earth itself shall suffer a disgrace."

## Ladies' Aid Society.

The Ladies' Aid Society, of Beaver, since the organization in November, 1861, have forwarded in Hospital stores the following amount:

Nov. 11th, 1861—2 boxes of bedding and clothing, valued at $167.20.
Nov. 11, '61—4 boxes wines, fruits and jellies, valued at $70,00.
Jan. 4, '62—2 boxes clothing and fruit, valued at $110,00.
April 6, '62—1 box clothing and fruit, valued at $90.00.
April 30th, '62—2 boxes clothing and fruit, valued at $106,46.
Aug. 21, '62—2 boxes fruit and clothing, valued at $75,00.
Nov. 1, '62—2 boxes clothing and fruit, valued at $110,30
Jan. 7, '62—1 box clothing and fruit, valued at $108,00.
Apr. 7, '63—2 boxes clothing and fruit, valued at $120,56.
May 12, '63—2 boxes clothing and fruit, valued at $109,80.
May 13, '63—2 boxes fruit and vegetables, valued at $40.00.
July 3, '63—2 boxes fruit and vegetables, valued at $103,00
Sept 19, '63—2 boxes fruit and vegetables, valued at $101,62.
Sept 24, '63—2 boxes fruit and vegetables, valued at $119.35.
Dec 3, '63—2 boxes fruit and vegetable, valued at $110.00.
The whole amounting to $1,552 74.

JULIA S. BLAINE, Sec'y.

## Re-Enlistments of Veterans

Captain Cuthbertson, Provost Marshal of the 24th Congressional District, sends us the following correspondence relative to the re-enlistment of veteran volunteers, which will be found to interest the people of the district:

PROVOST MARSHAL'S OFFICE.
24TH DISTRICT OF PENN'A.,
New Brighton Dec 4, '63.

*To Col. Jas. B. Fry, Provost Marshal General, U S. Washington. Cit D. C.:* Will men in the three years' regiments now in the service, who re-enlist under circular number ninety five, be credited to the Government under the President's last call for three hundred thousand?

JOHN CUTHBERTSON,
Captain and Provost Marshal of the 24th District of Penn'a.

WASHINGTON CITY, D. C.,
Dec. 4, 1863

*To Capt. John Cuthbertson, Provost Marshal of the 24th District of Penn'a.:* Re-enlistments in accordance with circular number ninety-five, *will* be credited to the quota under the recent call.

JAS. B. FRY,
Provost Marshal Gen. U. S.

## Gen. M'Clellan Nominated for President.

CINCINNATI, Dec. 5.—The National Conservative Committee, which has been two days in session at the Burnet House, terminated its labors yesterday by adopting the Kentucky platform of 1863, and nominating George B. M'Clellan for President. They were unable to agree on the Vice President, and so adjourned to meet in Philadelphi on the 23d inst. It simply means an effort of the Border States to control the Democratic nomination next year, and, if that fails, to raise a third party, which shall give them the balance of power, and compel the adoption of their views by the Democrats or Republicans.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 7.—The House has elected Mr. Colfax Speaker by twenty-one majority. There was great applause in the galleries.

The speakership question was settled by enough of the border State members voting with the Republicans to give a majority to the friends of law and order.

The members whose names Mr. Etheridge refused to place upon the roll, have been ordered to be called by the House.

## WAR MEETING

By adjournment of a meeting held Nov. 23d, and in response to a call issued by a Committee then appointed, a large and enthusiastic meeting of the citizens of Beaver county was held in the Court House, in Beaver, Saturday, Dec. 5th 1863. Hon. Daniel Agnew presided, and Hon. Wm Cairns, Capt. J. Stockdale, George Neely and Jesse Carothers acted as Vice Presidents, and B. B. Chamberlin and T. M. McCord Secretaries.

Nearly every township and borough in the county was represented in the meeting, and, with the exception of Patterson, Moon and Raccoon, they generally reported in favor of the County Commissioners making a county subscription for bounties to volunteers to fill our quota. All were in favor of petitioning Congress to increase the pay of the private soldier.

Capt. Cuthbertson, Provost Marshal, being called upon, gave an intelligible and lucid exposition of the plan of the Government to raise volunteers, and to allow credit to each district for all enlistments to the 5th of January next, and in order to secure the quota and avoid a draft, County and local district co operation seemed the only practicable means of success. New volunteers, and re enlistments of veterans now in the field, whose term of service is about to expire, will be accepted to the time of the draft.

Before adjournment until afternoon, H. Hice, John White, Chas. Calhoun, Wm. M. Reed and J. H. Cunningham were appointed as a business committee, to report to the meeting.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The committee reported the following Preamble and Resolutions:

WHEREAS, It is desirable that our County should, with the least possible delay, raise and send into the field her quota of men under the recent call of the President of the United States for volunteer soldiers; AND WHEREAS, It is believed that the men may be raised by volunteering, if reasonable and adequate pay or bounty were offered and guaranteed, and this more would place the men in the field sooner than any other, and would be attended with less hardships to individuals than the mode of raising men by drafting; therefore, it is resolved.

1st That this meeting, representing fully, as it does, the sentiments of the people of our County at large, recommend and urge the County Commissioners of our County to raise, by loan or otherwise, sufficient money to pay a bounty of $250 to each new recruit, and $300 to each veteran soldier, now in the service, who may re-enlist under said call.

2d. that we recommend to Congress to increase the pay of the private soldiers to a sum reasonable and adequate, in view of the great advance in the wages of men in the ordinary occupations of life at home, and the increased cost of maintaining their families whilst in the service.

3d. That we recommend to the people of each sub-district in this County, to raise and offer such additional bounties to volunteers from their own districts as will secure the new requisite to fill their quotas.

On motion, the above were taken up and considered *seriatim*.

The representatives, Dr. Kerr and J. C. Christy, of Raccoon objected to the 1st resolution; they were opposed to a County bounty, but in favor of each Township or Borough raising and paying a bounty to its own volunteers.

James Patterson offered a series of resolutions as a substitute for the one under discussion and accompanied the offer with an able argument in favor of their adoption. They were also earnestly advocated by Messrs. Christy and Kerr. Messrs. Bradford, Chamberlin, Hice and J. H. Cunningham sustained the expediency of adopting the report of the committee.

On motion the resolutions offered as a substitute were laid on the table, and a motion to adopt the original resolution was nearly unanimously sustained.

The 2d. and 3d. resolutions were adopted without a dissenting voice.

On motion it was further resolved that the County Commissioners be requested to appoint a committee to visit the army and confer with the Beaver county volunteers whose term of service will expire next spring; said committee to carry with them the money necessary to pay the bounty to those who comply with the regulations governing the re-enlistments of veteran soldiers.

On motion, the officers of the meeting were instructed to present a copy of the proceedings to the County Commissioners; also to have them published in the county papers.

DANIEL AGNEW, Pres't.
B. B. CHAMBERLIN, }
T. M. McCORD, } Sec's.

NEW YORK, Dec. 7.—A special to the *Tribune*, from Washington, says: Your army correspondent furnishes the following information: On Saturday P. M., the rebels made a feint of crossing at several fords of the Rapidan. Our forces kept on the alert, and everything was in readiness to retreat if an assault had been made by superior forces. During the night the enemy crossed over two or three regiments at each ford, and took possession of the north bank of the Rapidan and our old signal station, so that they can now overlook all our movements while we remain posted as at present.

General Meagher, who was with the army as a visitor to his old brigade, was captured in citizens' clothes, near Mine Run, during the recent engagement, and is now in the hands of the enemy.

☞ The Charleston (S. C.) *Courier* says that the pay of a rebel soldier for a month will not suffice to purchase a pair of gloves.

[Circular.]

The following extract from the Philadelphia *North American* contains sound views of a subject of national importance, and should be spread before the people throughout the land as well calculated to encourage them in the present, and inspire them with confidence in the future; and as it is also admirably adapted to promote the object of the advertisement, we trust you will give it an insertion in an appropriate column of your paper, accompanied, if you deem proper, by such remarks of your own as you think adapted in your special locality to promote its effectiveness:

PROFITABLE INVESTMENT.

The Philadelphia *North American* gives some excellent advice to those who wish to invest money. It is well for all who are in funds to heed the counsel:—"Though money has been temporarily scarce, capital continues abundant; and the recent tumble in the stock market has brought capitalists to a realizing sense of the unreliable character of many of the securities dealt in. It is greatly to the credit of the Government that its loans, of all the securities daily dealt in on the market, have maintained their integrity of price better than almost anything else. Its five Twenty year six per cent. loan, the interest on which is promptly paid in gold, has been subscribed to all through the pressure in the money market, at an average of more than two millions per day. And what is not the least gratifying fact in connection with the daily large subscriptions to this popular loan, scarcely any of it is returned to the market for sale. It is taken for investment, and is held with unfaltering confidence in its reliability.—And why should it not be? It is seen that the Government now, after two years of the most gigantic war that the world has ever known, experiences no difficulty in commanding the necessary means to prosecute it, or in paying regularly the interest in gold as it falls due. If this can be done while war is being waged, who can anticipate any difficulty in readily accomplishing it when the war shall be ended? What better investment then, for capital, than the "Five Twenty" Government loan? But if any doubt let him refer to the statistics furnished by the census tables of the various nations of the world. The facts which they present will prove the most satisfactory mode of dispelling the numberless gloomy apprehensions which are being constantly conjured up by those who are disposed to aggregate the extent of the calamity occasioned by our rebellion. A reference to the state of most of the prosperous nations of the old world clearly disproves such a position, and shows that the highest conditions of national advancement have not been materially affected by the extended wars in which those nations have been immemorially engaged, and that a heavy national indebtedness has not proved an unmitigated evil.

"For instance, Great Britain, France and the Netherlands will undoubtedly be regarded to represent the highest prosperity that has attained by any of the European nations. And yet all nations have been called upon to endure fifty or more protracted wars, domestic and foreign than they. The effect has been unquestionably to incur an enormous national indebtedness; but neither their wars nor their indebtedness have had the effect to destroy their elasticity, nor to check the progress of their general prosperity. The result would have been different, probably, if these nations had been falling into decay instead of being as they really were, in a state of development; and in this respect their case resembles our own, with enormous advantages in our favor.—These nations while undergoing the trials of war, were oppressed by the evils of an immense exodus of their people caused by the density of their population, the impossibility to provide occupation for them, the low price of labor, and the scarcity of territory. Compared with our own country, they possessed slight room for future development; they were settled in every part, and no vast territory lay invitingly open to encourage enterprise and settlement.—Their great problem has ever been what to do with their surplus population, which, in its turn, has sought new fields for adventure and self support in countries like our own, where an illimitable territory waits to be developed, and where incalculable resources invite industry and energy. The encouragement to be derived from these facts and comparisons of circumstances is very great, and to the mind of any dispassionate reasoner is conclusive that the course of this great country is onward and upward, and that its credit will live unimpaired to the end."

*Report of the Big Beaver Soldiers' Aid Society for the Months of July, August and September, 1863.*

ARTICLES FORWARDED.—14 flannel shirts, 11 flannel wrappers, 3 spools boss, 6 towels, 9 pr. socks, 1 can applebutter, 1 can gooseberries, 3 packages dried peaches, 2 packages dried blackberries, 3 cans currant jelly, 53 pocket handkerchiefs, 4 rolls handages, 46 lbs. dried apples, 1 shirt, 1 can cherries, 1 package dried currants, 2 lots biscuit, 7 pillow slips, 20 muslin shirts, 10 flannel drawers, 5 pr. slippers, 1 can peaches, 1 lawn skirt, 2 lbs stocking yarn, 1 coat.

We do hereby certify the above list to be true and correct to the best of our knowledge and belief.

R. M. M'KIM, }
AARON MILLER, } Reporters.

☞ Our soldiers in Florida supply themselves with beef cattle by foraging in the enemy's country. They enjoy also the luxury of game of all descriptions, which abound in that State. Venison can be had for the shooting.

## OBITUARY

Died at Utica Missouri Oct. 15th, Mrs. Nannie L. Lyon, wife of Capt. Thomas Lyon, formerly of Beaver, in the 34th year of her age.

The deceased was born in the city of Pittsburg, and was the daughter of the Hon. Samuel Pettigrew, one of the earliest merchants of that city. Her mother died while yet an infant.

Her disposition was amiable and lovely, but retiring. She attached every person, with whom she had to do, to herself, by the natural nobleness and magnanimity of her nature.—Her own happiness seemed to depend upon her success in making others happy; as a friend none could be more thoughtful or more kind. As a wife she filled her place with love, consideration and tenderness that entwined a husband's tenderest affections around her. Always at her post, laboring to make her home happy and attractive, she was happy in the care and solicitude of the home circle.

"Gone in thy womanhood's early prime,
When every hope was bright with joy;
Gone from the friends that loved thee well,
Who mourn and miss the every day.

"There sleep thy last, long and quiet sleep,
Dear friend of youth's happiest hours;
And on the resurrection's morn,
Awake to bliss in Eden's bowers."

As a mother of five children her care and solicitude was constant—she possessed rare aptitude in keeping the love and confidence of her children. Her own warm, gushing heart had magnetic power attracting and fixing the affections of her children upon herself. They saw about her a charm that led there imitative nature to desire to model after the same pattern. In dying she called them around her and gave the dying counsel of a christian mother, pointing them to Christ—enforcing duty upon them, and entreating of them to be daily preparing to meet her in Heaven. She willingly, as a christian patriot mother gave two of her sons to the army of her country, engaged in this great and mighty struggle against the spirit and power of despotism.

As a christian, she united with the M. E. Church, shortly after coming to Beaver, always maintaining the character of a consistent, devout, prayerful, humble and exemplary christian. She knew the spirit and power of godliness, and when she came to die, having premonitory of death, she had no fear of the dread messenger, but could say of it with composure. She had the full assurance of faith that could say, "I know that my Redeemer liveth."

"But Jesus has called her, her spirit has flown,
We sorrow and weep, for our mother is lost;
Her warnings so solemn, impressive and clear,
Or entreaties of kindness no longer can hear.

"In raptures unveil, in glory unclouded,
She rests before God, with the angels of light;
Till the form in corruption and darkness now shrouded,
Shall rise at the triumph with them to unite."

CINCINNATI Dec. 5.—Our losses in the late battle [illegible] amounting are 4500. We have [illegible] 450 prisoners and 16 guns. All quiet in that direction. It is believed that Longstreet will withdraw in force to the east of East Tennessee into Virginia. The check given by his cavalry to Burnside's advance, on Clinch river, has enabled him to move his infantry and artillery with no fear of being headed off.

IMPORTANT WORK.—The most important work in the country is a military sense just now, is the speedy construction of the railroad between Bridgeport and Chattanooga. When that road is finished Grant can accumulate supplies, and a forward movement will become possible. In the meantime more steamers are wanted on the Upper Tennessee. If the freshet in the river occurs, the opportunity of sending boats over the Muscle Shoals must not be lost.

WILL IT BE DONE?—It may be a question which way rebel troops will move on the east Tennessee and Virginia railroad. If Lee could be quite certain that the Army of the Potomac would remain idle for a few days it would be a nice operation to reinforce Longstreet. They must see that Lee has enough to do in the East.

SURGEON HAMMOND.—Since Surgeon General Hammond's exile to the West the Board of Investigation have discovered the greatest corruptions in his late management of his department, swindles in contracts, purchases of drugs, &c.

PENNSYLVANIA'S QUOTA.—Governor Curtin has submitted for the approval of the President a plan for raising troops in Pennsylvania which it is said if accepted to, will place this State among the foremost in filling the required quota.

MARRIED:—On the 5th of Oct. 1863, by the Rev. George Scott, Mr. PHILO M CUNNINGHAM and Miss MARGARET ALICE DAVIDSON, both of Lawrence county, Pa.

On the 3d of Dec. 1863, by the same, Mr. S. RANKIN ELDER, and Miss MARY COOK, both of Beaver county, Pa.

DIED:—On Monday evening, the 7th inst., Dr. GEORGE W. ALLISON, of Beaver.

The funeral will take place to-day (Wednesday) at 2 o'clock, from his late residence.

On Saturday 5th inst., JOHN M LUKINS, Esq., of Rochester.

The funeral will take place to-day at 1 o'clock.

On Thursday, Nov. 26th, at his residence in Rochester, of Typhoid Fever, ROSS ROSS, aged 41 years.

Dr Tobias' Venetian Horse Liniment

IN PINT BOTTLES AT FIFTY CENTS CURES lameness, sprains, galls colic, &c Read the following:

Boston, July 7th, 1863.

DR TOBIAS: We have used for the past year your Horse Liniment on our horses kicks, bruises, colic and sore, and in every instance found it the best article I ever tried in this circus company. Please send six doz. at it is the only liniment we use now. We have 108 horses, some very valuable, and do not want to leave town without it.

HYATT FROST.
Manager Van Amburgh & Co's Menagerie.

Sold by all Druggists. Office, 56 Cortlandt Street, New-York.

## Beaver Markets.

CORRECTED WEEKLY FOR THE "ARGUS."

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Flour per bbl | | $7 00 |
| do " 100 lbs | | 3 50 |
| Dried Apples per bushel | | 1 50 |
| do Peaches " " | | 3 50 |
| Wheat " " | | 1 25 |
| Corn " " | | 1 00 |
| Rye " " | | 1 00 |
| Oats " " | | 70 |
| Barley " " | | |
| Clover Seed " " | | 6 00 |
| Timothy Seed " " | | 3 00 |
| Flax Seed " " | | 2 50 |
| Beans " " | | 60 |
| Potatoes " " | | 1 00 |
| Onions " " | | 1 00 |
| Corn Meal " " | | 12 |
| Eggs " dozen | | 25 |
| Butter " lb | | 13 |
| Hams " " | | 8 |
| Shoulders " " | | 9 |
| Sides " " | | 10 |
| Tallow " " | | 10 |
| Lard " " | | 10 |
| Candles " " | | 8 |
| Soap " " | | 75 |
| Molasses " Gallon | | 75 |
| Carbon Oil " " | | |

## Time Table.

CLEVELAND & PITTSBURGH, R. R.

Beaver Station—GOING EAST.

Passenger Station, Monday, Nov 16, 1863.—Trains leave Passenger Station as follows:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1:45 A. M. | Arrives at Pittsburgh | 10:00 A. M. |
| 2:00 P. M. | " " | 5:50 P. M. |
| 11:45 P. M. | " " | 9:50 P. M. |

GOING WEST—

Trains leave Pittsburgh as follows:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 4:15 A. M. | Arrives at Beaver | 7:45 A. M. |
| 2:00 P. M. | " " | 4:25 P. M. |
| 11:45 P. M. | Rochester | 3:00 P. M. |
| " " | " | 3:10 A. M. |

J. N. McCULLOUGH, Pres't.
F. R. MYERS, Gen'l Ticket Agent.

PITTSBURG, FT. WAYNE & CHICAGO R. R.

Rochester Station—GOING EAST.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Leaves Rochester | | | Arr. at Pitts. |
| 3:40 A. M. | Fast Line | | 7:20 A. M. |
| 7:10 A. M. | " | | 8:40 A. M. |
| 12:30 P. M. | " | | 2:35 P. M. |
| 3:00 P. M. | " | | 4:5 P. M. |
| 4:30 P. M. | " | | 7:00 P. M. |
| 1:05 A. M. | Accom. | | 2:25 A. M. |
| 2:05 P. M. | " | | 8:30 P. M. |
| 6:45 P. M. | " | | 7:50 P. M. |

GOING WEST—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Leaves Pitts. | | | Arr. at Rochester |
| 9:15 P. M. | Accom. | | 4:20 P. M. |
| 9:15 A. M. | " | | 11:10 A. M. |
| 12:00 M. | " | | 1:52 P. M. |
| 4:30 P. M. | " | | 6:3 P. M. |
| 5:30 P. M. | " | | 7:20 P. M. |
| 7:00 A. M. | " | | 8:20 A. M. |
| 1:45 A. M. | " | | 3:00 A. M. |
| 12:04 P. M. | Express. | | 8:00 P. M. |

AUG. BRADLEY, Supt., E. D.

## U. S. 5-20's!

The Secretary of the Treasury has not yet given notice of the time when he will receive this popular loan from the people, but when notice is given the undersigned will receive SUBSCRIPTIONS AGAIN, with

[illegible]

Those who have not the means to pay for the bonds at once can have them registered in their own name, and thus secure the interest from the day of subscription, as the interest commences from that day. Registered bonds are transferable only on the books of the Department, and the interest is paid by the Treasurer of the United States, or any Assistant Treasurer or Designated Depositary of the United States, without charge.

Subscriptions from the country will continue to be received by National Banks, and all orders by mail, or otherwise, will be executed in the order in which they are received, as far as practicable. Delay of a few days' delay in the delivery of bonds is unavoidable, the demand being so great that no [illegible] the day of subscription, no loss is sustained, as interest is allowed from the day of subscription.

SIX PER CENT. LOAN, THE INTEREST [illegible] AYABLE IN COIN, THUS YIELDING OVER [illegible] PER ANNUM at the present rate of gold.

[illegible] requires all duties on imports to be paid in coin, have for a long time past contributed to the Treasury a large amount of coin, a sum nearly sufficient for the payment of the interest on the public debt, and other permanent loans, and the surplus coin in the Treasury, as well as the United States to resume specie payments.

[illegible] from the fact that whilst the Government has a right to [illegible] at any time after 5 years, it is PAID MADE PAYABLE on [illegible] or small bills.

These coupon bonds, which are payable to bearer, are [illegible] and [illegible] and in addition to their value for banking purposes and investment, they are [illegible] Registered bonds are preferable for [illegible] of taxation, when the income [illegible] Six Hundred dollars per annum; all [illegible] of income from Mortgages, Railroads, etc., must pay from three to five per cent.

[illegible] throughout the Country will continue to receive subscriptions to the Loan, and all orders by mail, or otherwise, will be executed in the order in which they are received, as far as practicable. Delay of a few days' delay in the delivery of bonds is unavoidable, the demand being so great that no loss is sustained, as interest is allowed from the day of subscription, no loss is [illegible] there is no [illegible] in obtaining the bonds.

J. A. COOKE,
AGENT FOR SUBSCRIPTION AGENCY.
114 South Third street, Philadelphia.

LIST OF LETTERS

REMAINING in the Post Office at Rochester, Pa., Dec 1st, 1863:

| | |
|---|---|
| [illegible] Miss Helen | M'Clane Robert |
| [illegible] Jessie E | Martindale Stephen |
| [illegible] | Moore Miss M |
| [illegible] Mrs Mary Ann | Moore D D T |
| [illegible] Miss A M | Noonan Miss Mary |
| [illegible] Sallie M | Reed Miss Maggie |
| [illegible] A E | Smagh J D & Co |
| [illegible] John—2 | Shaver A B |
| | Stockbarger Eli |

Wernet F

T. M. TAYLOR, P. M.

Do You Want Employment.

I OFFER a pleasant business for the Spring and Summer, with large profits. Send for circular, containing full information. Address GEO. EDW'D AZARS, [illegible] N. Y.

## NEW GROCERY

AND

## PRODUCE STORE.

THE subscriber respectfully announces to the citizens of Beaver and vicinity, that he has opened a GROCERY & PRODUCE STORE in the room formerly occupied by Stokes & Tallon, and directly opposite the *Argus* office, where we will keep constantly on on hand and for sale a large assortment of Groceries, such

COFFEE, RICE.
TEA, MOLASSES,
SUGAR, SYRUP,

Also, FLOUR, POTATOES, and all other articles usually kept in a Grocery store.

Country produce taken in exchange for goods, at the highest market price

dec9 T. T. McKIBBIN.

## BEAVER COUNTY, ss:

In the Orphans' Court in and for Beaver county, before the Hon. Daniel Agnew, President, and his associates, Judges of said Court:

In the matter of the partition of the real estate of Gerge A. Hunter, dec'd. The Commonwealth of Pennsylvania: To Robert Hunter, of Beaver county; Mary, a sister, intermarried with Enoch Potter, of Louisa county, Iowa; Louisa, a sister, intermarried with Thos Scroggs, (now a widow) of Louisa county aforesaid, Minerva, a sister, intermarried with Jonah Hasson, of Columbiana county, Ohio; Jane, a sister, intermarried with Milo Bradshaw, of Beaver county; Frances, a sister intermarried with Isaac Shane, of Beaver county:—all above 21 years of age; and all others, greeting:—You and each of you are hereby cited to be and appear before the Hon. Judges aforesaid, at an Orphan's Court, to be held at Beaver, in and for said county, on the first Monday of March next, to accept or refuse the real estate of said deceased, situate in Ohio tp., Beaver county, Pa., at the appraisement put upon it by an Inquest duly awarded by said Court, and returned by the Sheriff to September Term, 1863, and found to contain as follows, to wit: Purpart "A" (mansion) containing 117 acres, valued at $28 per acre. Purpart "B," containing 84 acres 28 perches, valued at $26,584 per acre.—And in the event of non acceptance, to shew cause why the same should not be sold.

Witness the Hon. Daniel Agnew, President of our said Court, at Beaver, this 14th day of November, 1863.

dec9 A. G. M'CREARY, Cl'k.

## PUBLIC SALE.

THE subscriber will offer for sale on TUESDAY, DEC. 29TH, 1863,

a Farm in Lawrence county, Pa., adjoining land with Wm. Davidson, P. R. Friend & Co. situated 1-2 mile from Wampum Furnace, 1-2 mile from a Grist Mill, 1-2 mile from three good Saw Mills, 1-2 mile from Beaver Creek, 8 miles from New Castle, 1-4 mile from the N. Castle and Valley R. R., containing

ONE HUNDRED & FIFTY-THREE ACRES,

about fifty-three acres cleared and under fence. With about thirty five acres of a three feet coal vein, also a 5 and 6 ft. vein; also abundance of timber and limestone and ore; also 50 apple trees and 1 peach bearing trees, all of the best quality; also abundance of good never-failing springs of pure water. Soil of best quality. The house is a frame, 25 by 16 feet, one story high.

For reference call on Wm. Kennedy, New Brighton, or the subscriber in Chippewa tp. Terms made known known on day of sale. Sale to commence at 1 o'clock.

N. B. Title warranted.

dec9 JOSEPH BRITTAIN.

## Quarterly Statement of Bank of Beaver County

NEW BRIGHTON, Nov. 4, 1863.

RESOURCES.

| | |
|---|---|
| Notes and bills discounted, active | $68,724 42 |
| Same under protest | 100 00 |
| U S 5-20 per cent. coupon bonds | 82,300 00 |
| U. S. 7 3-10 per cent. treas. notes | 4,850 00 |
| Furniture and office fixtures | 1,953 25 |
| Due from other banks | 17,075 56 |
| Notes and checks of other banks and U. S. Treasury notes | 35,718 35 |
| Coin in vault | 7,196 08 |
| Protest account | 1 41 |
| | $216,925 33 |

LIABILITIES.

| | |
|---|---|
| Capital stock paid in | $ 95,050 00 |
| Notes in circulation | 1,400 00 |
| Due depositors | 112,367 25 |
| Due the Commonwealth | 2,720 17 |
| Profits and earnings | 767 16 |
| Dividends unpaid | 4,620 75 |
| | $216,925 33 |

I certify that the above statement is true and correct according to the best of my knowledge and belief. EDWARD HOOPS, Cash'r.

Affirmed and subscribed before me, this 5th day of November, A. D., 1863.

H. B. BRIGGS, J. P.

## LIST OF LETTERS

REMAINING in the Post Office at Beaver, Pa., Oct. 31, 1863:

| | |
|---|---|
| Conn Wm C | Chaffee Philander, 2 |
| Derry James | Freshman Harry |
| Hoag A | Johnston Hannah E |
| Katz Caroline | Laverty Mrs Misanda |
| Morrow Harriet | Manville Mrs Lydia |
| McVay J O. 2 | Pfriht Rev George |
| Smith Dan'l | Woestheoff Ernest |
| Waters Lizzie | Waters James |
| Wilson J A | Wallaver P M |

Persons calling for letters in the above list, will please say they are advertised.

M. J. ANDERSON, P. M.

## STOLEN.

ON Saturday night or Sunday morning, the 24th or 25th ult., from the store of M. & S. H. Darragh, in the village of Sharon, Beaver county, Pa., Three (3) certificates of the Stock of the Bank of Beaver County, issued to the subscriber, and numbered as follows, to wit: No. 81, for two shares; No. 82, for two shares, and No. 97 for three shares—in all seven shares. Notice is hereby given to all persons to show cause, if any they have, why new certificates should not be issued by the Bank in lieu of those stolen as above stated.

nov11'63:6t VICTORIA A. WEYAND.

## Dividend No. 11.

BANK OF BEAVER COUNTY,
New Brighton, Nov 7, 1863.

THE Directors of this Bank have this day declared a DIVIDEND OF FOUR PER CENT. on its Capital Stock, out of the profits of the last 6 months, payable to Stockholders or their legal representatives, free of the Government tax, on demand.

EDWARD HOOPS,
nov11'63 Cashier

## Notice.

BANK OF BEAVER COUNTY,
New Brighton, Oct. 12, 1863.

The Stockholders of the Bank of Beaver County are hereby notified, that the Annual Meeting, will be held at the Banking House, in New Brighton, on Tuesday the 3d day of November ensuing, between the hours of 3 and 5 o'clock, P. M. And the election for Directors to serve the ensuing year, at the same place, on Monday, the 16th day of November, between 10 A. M. and 3 P. M., of said day. By order of the Board of Directors.

EDWARD HOOPS, Cashier.

## RAIL-ROAD HOUSE,

ADAM JOHNSON, PROP'R

[illegible] PA.

# HOLIDAY PRESENTS

AT

# FORTUNE'S NEW STORE,

IN

# ROCHESTER, PA.

OPENING FROM

# DEC. 7, UNTIL THE 24TH,

## NUBIAS,

## HOODS,

Hosiery, Gloves,

Balmoral and Hoop Skirts,

Fearoh Merino and Plaids,

FLANNELS.

BLANKETS AND SHAWLS,

DELAINES,

PRINTS & REPS,

At Reduced Prices.

N. B: The following Goods will be opened for inspection, on

WEDNESDAY, 9TH INST.,

French Merino at 1,12, worth 1,50.

4-4 bleached and bro. muslin, ex. fine, 25 c.

2 cases prints, 18¼ a 20, worth 25 cts.

Gents travelling shirts, a full line.

Comforts and sontags, for ladies and gents.

Also a Large Assortment of

LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S

SHOES,

AND A COMPLETE LINE OF

# DRY GOODS,

AT LAST SPRING'S PRICES

AT

# FORTUNE'S NEW STORE,

(Above the Post Office,)

ROCHESTER, PA.

## FORTUNE'S COLUMN!

[illegible] Opened in the Room formerly Occupied by [illegible]

THE subscriber has opened the Establishment [illegible] and keeps constantly on hand [illegible] usually found in Drug Stores.

Being a practical Druggist, the public may rely on his keeping the PUREST and BEST DRUGS.

A variety of other articles will also be found in this establishment.

*Tea, Extract of Coffee, Rosin Soap, Fancy Soaps, Port Monies, Combs.*

ALL ARTICLES FOR THE TOILET.

SPOOL COTTON, LEAD PENCILS, NEEDLES, STEEL PENS, HAIR BRUSHES, TOOTH BRUSHES, TOBACCO, SEGARS, LETTER, NOTE & FOOLS CAP PAPER.

*Carbon Oil Lamps and Chimneys.*

These are a few of the articles, and only a few always on hand. Call and see.

He will try, by close attention and fair dealing, to give satisfaction to all who may favor him with their custom.

C. P. CUMMINS, M. D.

Particular attention will be paid to putting up Physicians prescriptions. [aug27

## The Howe Sewing Machine.—

(INVENTED IN 1845.)

IN 1862, at the WORLD'S FAIR, awarded a PREMIUM GOLD MEDAL as the best Sewing Machine for all purposes on exhibition; besides, Four Gold Medals for *superior sewing*, and that to as many exhibitors

CLASSIFICATION.—1. Family Machine. 2. Family and Tailoring. 3. Tailoring and Gaiter Fitting. 4. Boot and Shoe (heavy). 5. Carriage Trimming and Harness Making.

Its stitch is unrivaled. The Family Machine guaranteed to make perfect work equally well on the Lightest and Heaviest Fabrics. For sale by

A. WYNN, Agent, Beaver, Pa.

Oct. 7, 1863.

## FALLSTON WOOLEN FACTORY

THE undersigned expects to commence, this week, Carding, Spinning, Fulling, Finishing and Dyeing; also to manufacture Flannel, Cloth, Cassimeres, Satinetts and Blankets, at my old place in Fallston. For wear and durability, I can warrant the goods manufactured not to be surpassed.—For the accommodation of those on the east side of the Beaver, Wool, etc., can be left at my house in Pulaski township, or John Hodgkinson's store in New Brighton.

jel7'63 EPH'M. SMITH.

## For Sale at the Beaver Drug Store

MARTIN'S COAL OIL BURNERS—THE "LITTLE MONITOR"—to burn oil without chimneys, a splendid affair. Also Carbon Oil Lanterns without chimneys.

For sale at Drug Store of C. P. Cummins—Gun Powder, Young Hyson and Black Teas, all good; Coffee, Ext. Coffee, Dandelion Coffee. Gold pens, Spectacles, Golden Syrup for table use, a prime thing: a cheaper article of Syrup, very good; vinegar, hominy, hand scrubbing brushes and salt.

Currants and Raisons for sale at C P Cummins' Drug Store.

A Gentleman cured of Nervous Debility, Incompetency, Premature Decay and Youthful Error, actuated by a desire to benefit others, will be happy to furnish to all who need it (free of charge) the receipt and directions for making the simple Remedy used in his case. Those wishing to profit by his experience and possess a Valuable Remedy—will receive the same, by return mail, (carefully sealed,) by addressing

JOHN B. OGDEN,
No 69 Nassau Street, New York.

aug12:3m

## Dissolution,

THE partnership heretofore existing under the firm of Woodruff & Irons, in the marble business, in Bridgewater, has this day been dissolved by mutual consent.

DAVID WOODRUFF,
DAVID IRONS.

Bridgewater, Oct. 14.

The business of the firm will be settled by D. Woodruff, who will be found at the old stand.

## ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

LETTERS of administration on the estate of JEREMIAH HANABLE, late of Economy tp, Beaver co., dec'd, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claim gainst said estate will present them to the subscriber properly authenticated for settlement.

CHARLES BROWN,
Oct. 29'63. Administrator.

## NOTICE IN PARTITION.

BEAVER COUNTY, ss:—In the Orphans' Court of said County, in the matter of the partition of the real estate of Jesse Smith, deceased. To John B. Smith, Isaac Jamison and Susan his wife, heirs and legal representatives of said deceased, and all others interested: Take notice that an Inquisition, to make partition and valuation of said real estate, will be held upon the premises on the 18th day of December, 1863, at which time and place you may attend if you think proper

dec2 JOS. LEDLIE, Cl'k.

## ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE

WHEREAS letters of administration on the estate of MILTON M'MINN, late of Darlington township, Beaver county, a., deceased, having been duly granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate are notified to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same will present them properly authenticated for settlement without delay.

I. A. W. EDGAR, Adm'r.
MARY JANE M'MINN, Adm'x.,
nov25,'63. both of Darlington tp

## Correspondence Wanted,

Three of Uncle Sam's Veterans, having served near three years in the Army of the Potomac, wish to open a correspondence with three or more of Uncle Sam's fair and loyal misses, with a view to fun and friendship.—Girls, take pity and address

"CHARLIE D. RICKET," "HARRY J. GLENDALE," "HARRY ADAMS," Co. F, 10th Reg't. P. R. V. C., Washington, D. C.

## Confessions & Experience of an Invalid.

PUBLISHED for the benefit and as a warning and a caution to young men who suffer from Nervous Debility, Premature Decay &c., supplying at the same time the means of Self Cure. By one who has cured himself after being put to great expense through medical imposition and quackery. By enclosing a post-paid addressed envelope, single copies may be had of the author, NATHANIEL MAYFAIR, Esq., Bedford, Kings Co., N. Y.

mar26:1y.

## Dissolution.

THE partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the name of CAMPBELL & LEMMER, in the Foundry Business, in Bridgewater, has this day been dissolved by mutual consent.

The business of the firm will be settled by T. CAMPBELL, who will be found at the Foundry.

THOS. CAMPBELL,
[illegible]

## ORPHANS' COURT SALE OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.

BY virtue of an order issued out of the Orphans' Court of Beaver county, I will expose to public Sale, by vendue or out cry, on the premises, on

THURSDAY, JAN. 7TH, 1863,

at 1 o'clock, p. m., the following described piece or parcel of land, late of the estate of ANDREW GLASS, of Ohio tp, Beaver county, a., dec'd., situate in said township and county aforesaid, bounded and described as follows, to wit:

Beginning at a post, thence by land formerly occupied by Martin L Todd, north fifty-nine and one-half degrees east, sixty four and five-tenth perches to a post, thence by land lately of Ezekiel Moore, dec'd, south fifty-six degrees east, seventy perches to a post, thence by land of Wm. Moore, south fifty-two deg. west, fifty four perches to a post, thence south thirty-seven and a half degrees east, one hundred and six perches to a post, thence by land of Benjamin Grove, north sixty-eight and a half degrees west, one hundred and eleven perches to a post, thence by land occupied by Martin L. Todd, north twenty and a half deg. west, ninety perches to the place of beginning; containing fifty-nine acres or thereabouts, less one acre on the south end of said land, sold by said decedent in his life-time to Wm. A. Wright—about forty acres cleared and under fence on said tract or parcel of land.

TERMS.—One-third of the purchase money to be paid on the confirmation of sale by the Court, the balance in two equal, annual instalments from that date, with interest thereon from the same time, to be secured by bond and mortgage. JOHN SLENTZ,

nov26'63 Administrator.

## UNITED STATES TAXES.

THE ANNUAL ASSESSMENT FOR 1863, containing taxes on Income, Licenses, Silver Plate and Carriages in the Division No 1, of the 24th Collection District of Pennsylvania, comprising the counties of Lawrence and Beaver, has been received, and the undersigned will attend at his office, on the S E. corner of the Diamond, New Castle, either in person or by deputy, until Thursday the 19th day of December, 1863, for the purpose of receiving said taxes, after which time the penalty of the law will be exacted.

He will also attend, in person or by deputy, for the convenience of Tax-payers, at the following places, viz: At Huron House, in New Brighton, on Tuesday and Wednesday, the 1st and 2nd days of December, 1863, from 9 o'clock, a. m., to 4 p. m.

At the office of Samuel Davenport, Esq., in Beaver, on Thursday the 3d of December, between the same hours.

At the Store of Mr. Morrison, in Frankfort, Beaver county, on the 5th of December.

At the Store of Mr. Trimble, in Hookstown, on the 7th of December.

At Rochester, at the House of Wm. Johnson, on the 8th of December.

At the House of John Graebing, New Galilee, on the 10th of December.

—All kinds of Revenue stamps can be had at this office, on the same terms that they can be had from the Government.

DAVID SANKEY,
dec1 Collector 24th District, Pa.

## FARM FOR SALE.

WILL be exposed at public sale in the borough of Hookstown, Beaver co., on

TUESDAY, JANUARY 5TH, 1864,

at 1 o'clock, p. m., a tract of land, late the estate of JOHN CRAIG, dec'd., containing about One hundred and Six Acres, a good portion of which is cleared, with a house and barn on the premises. The land is fair quality, and within 1½ miles of Hookstown, very convenient to churches and mills, and only three miles from the Ohio river and C. & P. Railroad, consequently is very convenient to market.—There is a good bearing apple-orchard, and good water on the premises.

TERMS—One-third of purchase money on 1st of April, 1864, when possession will be given, the other two-thirds in two equal, annual payments, bearing interest from April 1st, 1864. JOHN C. AIG,
M. LAWRENCE, } Executors.

Hookstown, Nov. 13, 1863.

## FARM FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers at private sale his farm, situated in Brighton township, one mile and a-half from the borough of Beaver; containing one Hundred and Nine Acres, eighty of which are cleared, and in a good state of cultivation. The improvements consist of a frame dwelling house with six rooms, and frame barn, buggy house, granary, &c.; also a small frame house for tenant. Two orchards, one of young trees and excellent grafted fruit, the other common fruit. The location is one of the most desirable in the neighborhood. Title good; conditions easy.

nov18 ALFRED R. COORE, Beaver, Pa.

## EXECUTORS NOTICE.

WHEREAS letters testamentary having been granted to the undersigned, on the estate of Dr. SMITH CUNNINGHAM, dec'd., late of Beaver boro', Beaver co. Pa, all persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are requested to make payment immediately and those having claims against the same will present them to the subscriber duly authenticated for settlement.

D. S. MARQUIS, Executor,
nov1 Rochester, Pa.

## EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

WHEREAS letters testamentary on the estate of ANDREW M'GAFFICK, lat of Ohio twp., Beaver county, dec'd, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same will present them properly authenticated for settlement.

JOHN SLENTZ, Ohio tp.,
oct28'63 Execu'r.

## EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

LETTERS testamentary on the estate of MATILDA CUNNINGHAM, late of New Brighton, Beaver County, Pa., dec'd having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same will present them properly authenticated for settlement.

JOS. C. WILSON, Executor.
oct28 Beaver, Pa.

## EXECUTORS' NOTICE.

WHEREAS letters testamentary on the estate of GEORGE DAWSON, late of boro' of Georgetown, Beaver co., dec'd, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same will present them properly authenticated for settlement.

BEN NER DAWSON, Ohio tp.,
WM. DAWSON, Glasgow boro,
Nov. 18, '63. Executors.

## ADMINSTRATOR'S NOTICE.

LETTERS of administration upon the estate of JAMES W. SHAFER, late of Moon township, Beaver county, Pa., dec'd, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are requested to made immediate payment, and those having claims against the same will present them properly authenticated for settlement.

JOHN SHAFER, Hopewell tp.
sept.9'63-t. Administrator.

## ADMINISTRATRIX NOTICE.

LETTERS of administration having been granted to the undersigned, residing in Economy township, Beaver county, on the estate of James Logan, late of said township and county, dec'd, all persons indebted to said estate are hereby notified to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same will present them for settlement without delay.

SALLIE LOGAN, Adm'x
jy23'63

## HALE DEMOREST'S

## Quarterly Mirror of Fashions,

*With Great Improvements and Additions,*

FOR SUMMER NUMBER CONTAINS

*FOUR LARGE & SPLENDID FASHION-PLATES, THREE FULL-SIZED PATTERNS OF DRESSES,*

COMPRISING THE

New French Waist, an Elegant Sleeve, and a Misses Sack, and a Street of New and Beautiful

BRAID AND EMBROIDERING PATTERNS.

Together with nearly 100 Engravings of all the novelties for

Summer Bonnets, Cloaks, Trimmings, Children's Dresses, &c.,

And valuable information for Milliners, Dress Makers, Mothers, and Ladies generally, presenting the largest and best Fashion Magazine in the World, published at 473 Broadway, N. Y., and sold everywhere at 25 cents, or sent by mail, post free, on receipt of the am't in stamps or silver. Year $1,00 with the following valuable premium.

Each yearly subscriber will be entitled to a receipt for the selection of 50 cents' worth of plain patterns, from the show room, or from the show room, or they may be ordered and sent by mail any time during the year, by paying postage.

Splendid Inducements to Canvassers.

Summer No. now ready

## THE GREAT CAUSE OF Human Misery.

*Just Published in a Sealed Envelope: Price 6 cts.*

A LECTURE BY DR. CULVERWELL, ON THE CAUSE AND CURE of Spermatorrœa, Consumption, Mental and Physical Debility, Nervousness, Epilepsy, Impaired Nutrition of the Body, Lassitude, Weakness of the Limbs and the Back; Indisposition and Incapacity for study and Labor; Dullness of Apprehension; Loss of Memory; Aversion to Society; Love of Solitude; Timidity; Self-Distrust; Dizziness; Headache, Affections of the Eyes; Pimples on the Face; Involuntary Emissions, and Sexual Incapacity; the Consequences of youthful Indiscretion, &c., &c., &c.

This admirable Lecture clearly proves that the above enumerated often self-afflicted evils may be removed without medicine and without dangerous surgical operations, and should be read by every youth and every man in the land.

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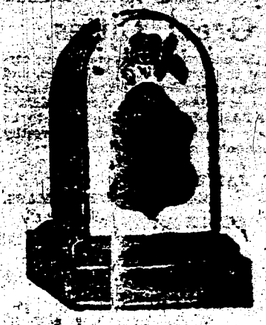

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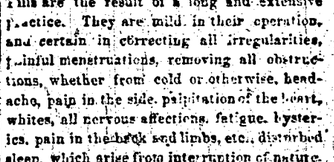


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The combination of ingredients in these pills are the result of a long and extensive practice. They are mild in their operation, and certain in correcting all irregularities, painful menstruations, removing all obstructions, whether from cold or otherwise, headache, pain in the side, palpitation of the heart, whites, all nervous affections, fatigue, hysterics, pain in the back and limbs, etc., disturbed sleep, which arise from interruption of nature.

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THO. NICHOLSON,
nov4 Executor.

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Is an excellent remedy, and worthy the confidence of the community.

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A COMPLETE SET OF REMEDIES FOR

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*Purifying the Breath and Mouth*

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*Germantown, Philadelphia, Oct. 22, '62.*

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DAVID STONER.

June 25,'63.

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CURE AND TREATMENT OF MENTAL ALIENATION OR DISORDER.

## And Other Nervous and Chronic Diseases.

EXCLUSIVELY FOR FEMALES.

THIS institution is now open for the reception, care, and treatment of the *independent class* of patients who are laboring under mental derangement; or other nervous and chronic disease. We make special mention of nervous and chronic diseases, from the fact that seven tenths of the female patients that are committed to our public Asylums, to be treated for disordered minds, are reduced to that lamentable condition through previous physical disorder. By a well timed and judicious treatment of chronic and nervous diseases, all physical disorders, in the majority of cases may be removed; and thus the mind, having suffered through the medium of the body will when free from the exciting physical cause, throw off the shackles that has bound it to worse than midnight darkness, and reason will, once more, resume its sway, clothed in all its primitive beauty and wonted excellence. Hence the necessity of all those, who are laboring under the predisposing or exciting causes, calculated in the end to impair the mind to resort to an early and judicious course of remedial agents.

The Institution is a large brick building with a stone basement—four stories high and well ventilated. It is situated on an elevated table land which commands a view of entire town—adjacent hills—groves and neighboring streams; all of which are calculated to produce favorable impressions upon the disorder ed mind.

The Institution is complete in all of its appointments. Having been tastefully fitted up at graet expense, in order that it may meet the approbation and views of the most fastidious.

The water closets and bathing apparatus have been gotton up upon the most approved modern scientific principles. This department embraces not only the ordinary baths but, also, the medicated, warm air and ascending and descending *douche* for the more effectual and successful treatment of cutaneous and other scrofulous diseases.

We beg leave to say to all those who may be disposed to commit the interests of a dear wife, sister or daughter, to our charge—may be assured that no means will be spared or efforts wanting on our part to ameliorate their condition or to effect a restoration to their accustomed health and vigor of mind.

For further particulars send for a circular. All communications should be addressed to.

E. KENDRICK, M. D.
Supt. of New Brighton Asylum,
New Brighton
Beaver Co. Pa.

nov12'62.

## TO PHYSICIANS & DRUGGISTS.

THE undersigned would inform Physicians and Druggists that, owing to an increasing demand, he is now prepared to manufacture on a larger scale than heretofore all articles of the Pharmacopœia. These will be of the strength and quality as dispensed in the Prescription Department of my store, and will be found superior in strength to most in market. I guarantee them to be of the proper strength and purity.

Some preparations offered are new, but will be made official in the new Pharmacopœia soon to be issued, and will be found to be valuable remedies.

Any information as regards their strength, uses and qualities will be sent to those desiring it.

I would advise Physicias who have been disappointed in the effect of any remedy, to try those of my manufacture.

They include—
Compound Extract of Colocynth,
Fluid Extracts of Dandelion, Buchu, Ergot, Gentian, Lipulin Valerian, Wild Cherry Bark, and others,
Citrate of Iron and Citrate of Iron and Quinine; very soluble,
Wine of Iron and Wine of Iron and Bark agreeable; chalybeates,
Syrup of the Hypophosphites,
Cerate of the Extract of Cantharides; a more reliable preparation than the common Cerate,
Oxalate of Cerium; useful in obstinate vomiting,
Elixir of Valerianate of Ammonia; a valuable remedy for nervous or sick headache, where a nervous stimulant and antacid is indicated.
Solution of Bi-meconate of Morphia: same strength as Laudanum and more agreeable in its effects.
Pyro-phosphate of Iron: soluble.

These, together with all rare and fine chemicals and other medicinal articles, furnished in any quantities.

I am prepared to make chemical examinations of Ores, Drugs, Oils, Waters, &c.

GEO. W. WEYMAN,
Cor. 5d & Smithfield sts., Pittsburgh, Pa.

## BEAVER DRUG STORE

Opened in the Room formerly Occupied by the late Dr. Minis.

THE Subscriber having purchased the Establishment will endeavor to keep constantly on hand all articles usually found in Drug Stores.

Being a Physician and Druggist, the public may rely on his keeping the PUREST and BEST DRUGS.

A variety of other articles will also be found in his establishment:

*Tea, Extract of Coffee, Rosin Soap, Fancy Soaps, Port Monies, Combs.*

ALL ARTICLES FOR THE TOILET. SPOOL COTTON, LEAD PENCILS, NEEDLES, STEEL PENS, HAIR BRUSHES, TOOTH BRUSHES, TOBACCO, SEGARS, LETTER, NOTE, & FOOLSCAP PAPER.

*Carbon Oil Lamps and Chimneys.*

These are a few of the articles, and only a few always on hand. Call and see.

He will try, by close attention and fair dealing, to give satisfaction to all who may favor him with their custom.

C. P. CUMMINS, M. D.

☞ Particular attention will be paid to putting up Physicians prescriptions. [aug27

## AMBROTYPES!!

GOOD, SUBSTANTIAL, LIFE-LIKE PICTURES can now be had at the

COURT-HOUSE, IN BEAVER.

These pictures are not mere dauba, but warranted SUPERIOR to any that have ever been made in Beaver county, by any other artist. To be convinced, call and examine specimens. I will remain but a few weeks.

☞ Gallery in the same room occupied by me in 1857.

C. A. GRIFFIN.
Apr9 Photographic Artist.

## Notice

IS hereby given that I have been appointed as Surgeon by the Pension Department, to examine wounded and invalid Soldiers, discharged from the service; that my authority extends to any County, State or Territory, and that I am now ready to enter upon the discharge of my duties.

GEORGE McCOOK, M. D.,
Surgeon of the Pension Department.

Office of J. Y. COOKE,
SUBSCRIPTION AGENT,
At JAY COOKE & CO., Bankers,
114 SOUTH THIRD STREET,
Philadelphia, Nov. 1, 1862.

THE undersigned, having been appointed SUBSCRIPTION AGENT by the Secretary of the Treasury, is now prepared to furnish, at once, the

*New Twenty Year 6 per ct. Bonds.*

of the United States, designated as "Five-Twenties," redeemable at the pleasure of the Government, after five years, and authorized by Act of Congress, approved February 25, 1862.

The COUPON BONDS are issued in sums of $50, $100 $500, $1000.

The REGISTER BONDS in sums of $50 $100, $500, $1000 and $5000.

Interest at Six per cent. per annum will commence from date of purchase, and is

PAYABLE IN GOLD,

Semi-Annually, which is equal, at the present premium on gold, to about EIGHT PER CENT. PER ANNUM.

Farmers, Merchants Mechanics, Capitalists, and all who have any money to invest, should know and remember that these Bonds are, in effect, a FIRST MORTGAGE upon all Railroads, Canals, Bank Stocks and Securities, and the immense products of all the Manufactures, &c., &c., in the country; and the full and ample provision made for the payment of the interest and liquidation of principal, by Customs Duties, Excise Stamps and Internal Revenue, serves to make these Bonds the

*Best, Most Available and Most Popular Investment in the Market.*

Subscriptions received at PAR in Legal Tender Notes, or notes and checks of banks at par in Philadelphia. Subscribers by mail will receive prompt attention, and every facility and explanation will be afforded on application at this office.

A full supply of Bonds will be kept on hand for immediate delivery.

JAY COOKE, Subscription Agent.

## CRITTENDEN'S PHILADELPHIA COMMERCIAL COLLEGE,

N. E. corner of 7th & Chestnut St.,

PHILADELPHIA, PA.

THIS Institution, which was established in 1844, and is now consequently in the eighteenth year of its existence, numbers among its graduates, hundreds of the most successful Merchants and Business Men of our Country.

The object of the Institution is solely to afford young men facilities for thorough preparation for business.

The branches taught are, Book-keeping, as applicable to the various departments of trade; Penmanship, both plain and ornamental; Commercial Law, mathematics, Navigation, Civil Engineering, Drawing, Phonography, and Modern Languages.

The system of Instruction is peculiar; no classes or set lessons are made use of, but each student is taught individually, so that he may commence at any time, and attend at whatever hours are most convenient.

Catalogues are issued annually after the 15th of April, containing names of the students for the year, and full particulars of terms, &c., and may be obtained at any time by addressing the Principal.

In extensive accommodations, wide-spread reputation, and the lengthy experience of the Principal, this Institution offers facilities superior to any other in the country, for young men wishing to prepare for business, and to obtain at the same time A DIPLOMA, which will prove a recommendation for them to any Mercantile House.

☞ CRITTENDEN'S Series of Treatises on Book-Keeping, now more widely circulated than any other work on the subject, are for sale at the College.

S. HODGES CRITTENDEN,
*Attorney-at-Law.*
May 7. PRINCIPAL.

## JOHN B. YOUNG,

## Att'y at Law,

(BEAVER, PA.)

☞ Office in the Court House.

Jan. 20, 1862

## TO COUNTRY DEALERS.

*School Books and Stationery at Wholesale.*

The subscriber has always on hand Osgood's & M Guffey's Speller & Readers, Ray's, Arithmetics, Stoddard's Arithmetic, Pinneo's Grammars, Bibles, &c., Testaments, Letter Cap and Commercial Note papers, Envelopes, Blank Books, Pass Books, Steel Pens and Holders, Copy Books, Slates, Ink, Ink stands, Bonnet Boards, &c., &c.

Usual discount for cash. Goods packed and delivered to any part of the city.

ROBT. S. DAVIS,
fob18 73 Wood st., Pittsburgh

## Notice.

ALL persons having unsettled account with me, or Smith & Collins, within the last twenty years, for Carding, Spinning, &c., will please call at the Fallston Woolen Factory, before the first of October, 1862, and settle the same by cash or note.

jy16,'62. EPH'M. SMITH

## Beaver Seminary.

S. B. MERCER, Superintendent.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

Rev. D. H. A. M'LEAN, D. D.
" D. A. CUNNINGHAM.
" C. P. CUMMINS, M. D.

THE FALL TERM of fourteen weeks opens on TUESDAY, the first day of September.

Rates per term for board and furnished Room.....$40 00

☞ For full particulars address

S. B. MERCER, Beaver, Pa.

aug12-4t

## HOOKSTOWN SELECT SCHOOL,

Opens Monday, Sept. 28th.

Mathematics, Sciences and Languages,

Taught on the most favorable terms.

*Address* D. W. SCOTT. *Principal*

PROF. WOOD'S RESTORATIVE CORDIAL and Blood Renovator, the genuine article, for sale at the Drug Store of

DR. C. P. CUMMINS.

## GLORIOUS NEWS!!

*Not from the Army but from the Town of Beaver.*

## New Shoe Store,

THE subscriber would respectfully inform the citizens of Beaver County that, in addition to his well selected stock of CLOTHING, HATS, CAPS and GENTLEMENS FURNISHING GOODS, he has lately purchased a well selected stock of BOOTS and SHOES of every kind and variety. My stock is the largest ever brought to the county, and I am determined to sell "cheaper than the cheapest"—Mind the sign of the "Big Hat."

Sept2,'62. I. P. ATHEN.

# THE SOLDIER'S TRUE FRIEND!

ALWAYS READY.

## HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.

LONG marches, sore and stiff joints, blistered and inflamed feet, all these the soldier must endure, MOTHERS, REMEMBER, THIS, when your sons are joyfully bidding manhood to repel danger, that a pot of this ALL HEALING & COOLING Salve will give to the one you love when far away from home and friends. It hardens and makes tough the feet so that they can endure great fatigue. It soothes and relieves the inflamed and stiffened joints; leaving them supple, strong and vigorous, while for

SABRE CUTS AND GUNSHOT WOUNDS

at stands unequalled, removing and preventing every vestige of inflammation and gently drawing the edges together, it quickly and completely heals the most frightful wounds.

WIVES AND SISTERS OF OUR VOLUNTEERS

To cannot put into the Knapsack of your Husbands and Brothers, a more valuable nor more necessary gift than a supply of this

EXTRAORDINARY MILITARY SALVE.

The lonely sentry walking his rounds at night, exposed to drenching rains and chill night air, is often seized the most VIOLENT PAINS, COUGHS and SUFFOCATING HOARSENESS, first symptoms of QUICK CONSUMPTION, but if supplied with HOLLOWAY'S PILLS and HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT, all danger is averted, a few Pills taken night and morning, and the ointment briskly rubbed twice a day over the throat and chest will remove the SEVEREST PAINS and stop the most distressing or DANGEROUS COUGH

Therefore we say to the whole army,

SOLDIERS ATTENTION!!

See to your own health, do not trust to the Army supplies although most valuable. These PILLS and OINTMENT have been thoroughly tested, they are the only remedies used in the European Camps and Barracks, for over forty years Doctor Holloway has supplied all the armies in Europe, and during the CRIMEAN CAMPAIGN he established a depot at Balaclava, for the exclusive sale of these GREAT REMEDIES, many a time his special Agent there has sold over a ton in weight of the Ointment in a single day. These terrible and fatal enemies of the Soldier in Camp,

DIARRHEA, DYSENTERY, SCURVY, SORES and SCROFULOUS ERUPTIONS, all disappear like a charm before these PILLS AND OINTMENT, and now while the Cry rings throughout the land,

TO ARMS! TO ARMS!!

Do not let these brave men perish by disease, place in their hands these PRECIOUS REMEDIES, that will enable them to resist the dangerous exposures, the Fevers, the Chills, and the wounds which they cannot avoid, and what is more, cannot frequently get succor in the moment of need, whereas if our brave men have only to put their hands into their Knapsacks and find there a sure remedy for all the casualties of the battle field. How many thousands of lives would thus be saved who would otherwise perish before relief could be obtained.

CAUTION.—None are genuine unless the words "*Holloway, New York and London*," are discernable as a water-mark in every leaf of the book of directions around each pot or box; the same may be plainly seen by *holding the leaf to the light.* A handsome reward will be given to any one rendering such information as may lead to the detection of any party or parties counterfeiting the medicines or vending the same, knowing them to be spurious.

☞ Sold at 166 Manufactory of Professor HOLLOWAY, 80 Maiden Lane, New York, and by all respectable Druggists and Dealers in Medicines, throughout the civilized world, in boxes at 25 cents, 62 cents and $1 each.

☞ There is considerable saving by taking the larger sizes.

N. B.—Directions for the guidance of patients in every disorder are affixed to each box.

May 7.

## JESSE JOHNSON,

General Commission Merchant

AND

*Dealer in Flour, Grain, and all kinds of Country Produce, Wines and Liquors, Cigars, Tobacco, &c.*

Office and Warehouse No. 237 South 2d street

## Philadelphia.

☞ Liberal advances made on consignments.

aug 28.

## NOTICE.

A MEETING of the Stockholders of the Phillipsburgh and Rochester Steam Ferry, will be held at Bimber's Tavern, in Phillipsburgh, on Monday, Nov. 2, '63. By order.

G. C. SPEYERER, Pres't.

JNO. G. PENDLETON, Sec.

Rochester, Oct. 21,'63.

## Beaver Hotel,

JOSEPH HALL, Proprietor,

Beaver, Pa.

HAVING thoroughly fitted up this house, he is now prepared to accommodate his friends, and the public generally, in the most satisfactory manner.

may62

## PITTSBURG WATER CURE!

NO Curative Agency is superior to HYDROPATHY for the treatment of all forms of Diseases, and no Institution in this country possesses greater facilities for its administration than this.

☞ For Pictorial Circular address

DR. W. N. HAMBLETON.
Pittsburg, Pa.

C. P. CUMMINS, M. D.....J. M. CUMMINS, M. D.

## C. P. Cummins & Son,

OFFER their professional services as Physicians and Surgeons, to the citizens of Beaver and vicinity. They can always be found, when not professionly engaged, at the Drug Store of C. P. Cummins, M. D.

Dec3'62

## Correspondence Wanted,

FOUR of Uncle Sam's nephews desire a Correspondence with as many young ladies between the ages of 16 and 22 in view of having some fun, making lots of friends among the fair, or whatever the result may be, and thereby make camp life agreeable.

ADDRESS—"WILLIAM H. HARRISON," "BYRON FITZERALD," "DAVY CROCKET" or "JOHN C. HEENAN."

Co. H, 13th Reg. or I, 2d Brig. 3d Div. 21st Army Corps, McMinersville, Tenn

## BENTEL, ARBUCKLE & CO.

MANUFACTUTERS OF

## CARBON OIL,

ROCHESTER,

BEAVER COUNTY, PA. [ap2

## $1,00 REWARD

RAN away from the subscriber, living in New Galilee, Beaver county, on Sunday 14th inst., an indented boy from the House of Refuge, named CHARLES F. LONG; about 16 years of age, dark hair, heavy countenance, slender form; had on blue jean roundabout and pants. All persons are warned not to harbor or trust him on my account. I will pay the above reward, and no further charges, to any one returning him.

Je20,63 THOMAS GRANT.

## STRAY COW.

CAME to the enclosure of the subscriber, in Raccoon tp., on the 17th of August, a red and white cow—white back and red sides; she is supposed to be about 6 years old. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take him away, or otherwise she will be disposed of according to law. (sep18) SAMUEL SHILLITO.

FRIENDS AND RELATIVES OF THE BRAVE SOLDIERS AND SAILORS

## HOLLOWAY'S PILLS And Ointment.

ALL WHO have Friends and Relatives in the Army or Navy, should take especial care that they be amply supplied with these Pills and Ointment; and where the brave Soldiers and Sailors have neglected to provide themselves with them, no better present can be sent them by their friends. They have been proved to be the Soldier's never-failing friend in the hour of need.

COUGHS AND COLDS AFFECTING THE THROAT

Will be speedily removed and effectually cured by using these admirable medicines, and by paying proper attention to the Directions which are attached to each Pot or Box.

SICK HEADACHES AND WANT OF APPETITE INCIDENTAL TO SOLDIERS.

These feelings which so sadden us, usually arise from trouble or annoyances, obstructed perspiration, or eating and drinking whatever is unwholesome, thus disturbing the healthful action of the liver and stomach. These organs must be relieved. If you desire to be well The Pills, taking according to the printed instructions, will quickly a produce a healthy action in both liver and stomach, and as a natural consequence a clear head and good appetite.

WEAKNESS OR DEBILITY INDUCED BY OVER FATIGUE.

Will soon disappear by the use of these valuable Pills, and the Soldier will quickly acquire additional strength. Never let them rels be either confined or unduly acted upon. It may seem strange that Holloway's Pills should be recommended for Dysentery and Flux, many persons supposing that they will increase the relaxation. This is a great mistake, for these Pills will correct the liver and stomach and thus remove all the acrid humors from the system. This medicine will give tone and vigor to the whole organic system, however deranged, while health and strength follow as a matter of course. Nothing will stop the relaxation of the Bowels so sure as this famous medicine.

VOLUNTEERS ATTENTION! INDISCRETIONS OF YOUTH.

Sores and Ulcers, Blotchings and Swellings can with certainty be radically cured if the Pills are taken night and morning, and the ointment be freely used as stated in the printed instructions. If treated in any other manner they dry up in one part to break out in another. Whereas this Ointment will remove the humors from the system and leave the Patient a vigorous and healthy man. It will require a little perseverance in bad cases to insure a lasting cure.

FOR WOUNDS EITHER OCCASIONED BY THE BAYONET, OR SABRE OR THE BULLET, SORES OR BRUISES.

To which every Soldier and Sailor are liable there are no medicines so safe, sure and convenient as Holloway's Pills and Ointment. In poor wounded and almost dying sufferer might have his wounds dressed immediately, if he would only provide himself with this matchless Ointment, which should be thoroughly rubbed into the wound and smeared all round it, then covered with a piece of linen from his knapsack, and compressed with a handkerchief. Taking pills night and morning 6 or 8 Pills to cool the system and prevent inflamation.

Every Soldier's knapsack and Seaman's chest should be provided with these valuable Remedies.

## MARRIAGE.

ITS loves and hates, sorrows and angers, hopes and fears, regrets and joys; MANHOOD, how lost, how restored; the nature, treatment and radical cure of spermatorrhœa or seminal weakness; involuntary emissions, sexual debility and impediments to marriage generally; nervousness, consumption, epilepsy, mental and physical incapacity, resulting from SELF-ABUSE—are fully explained in the MARRIAGE GUIDE, by WM. YOUNG, M. D.

This most extraordinary book should be in the hands of every young person contemplating marriage, and every man or woman who desires to limit the number of their offspring to their circumstances. Every pain, disease and ache incidental to youth, maturity and old age is fully explained; every particle of knowledge that should be known is here given. It is full of engravings. In fact, it discloses secrets of which every one should know; still it is a book that must be locked up, and not lie about the house. It will be sent to any one on the receipt of twenty-five cents in specie or post-age stamps.

Address DR. WM. YOUNG, 416 Spruce st. above Fourth, Philadelphia.

☞ *Afflicted and Unfortunate*, no matter what may be your disease, before you place yourself under the care of any of the notorious QUACKS—native or foreign—who advertise in this or any other paper, get a copy of Dr. Young's book, and read it carefully, it will be the means of saving you many a dollar, your health, and possibly your life.

Dr. YOUNG can be consulted on any of the diseases described in his publication, at his office, 416 Spruce Street, above Fourth, Phila.

☞ Office hours from 9 to 3, daily. [aug6

## 600 000 MALE OR FEMALE AGENTS

TO SELL

*Lloyd's New Steel Plate County Map of the United States, Canadas, and New Brunswick.*

From recent surveys, completed Aug. 15, 1862; cost $20,000 to engrave it. Just one year's time.

Superior to any, $10 map ever made by Colton or Mitchell, and sells at the low price of Fifty Cents; 370,000 names are engraved on this map.

It is not only a County map, but is also a COUNTY & RAILROAD MAP of the U. S. & Canadas combined in one giving Every Railroad Station and distances between each.